Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. | CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1862. | NUMBER 303

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending June 28, 1862:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brl	89,621	65,818
Wheat, bu	440,670	320,158
Corn, bu	1,407,901	839,609
Oats, bu	110,770	8,975
Rye, bu	28,349	10,300
Barley, bu	7,464	600
Seeds, lbs	2,600	18,190
Pork, brls	6	801
Cut Meats, lbs	186,881	21,598
Lard, lbs	95,001	329,490
Tallow, lbs	4,061	57,980
Live Hogs, No	9,089	5,067
Dressed Hogs, No	....	....
Beef Cattle, No	4,107	3,708

The following table shows the receipts of Flour, Grain, Live Stock, &c., since Jan. 1st to date for three years:

	1862.	1861	1860.
Flour, brls	717,889	589,890	294,369
Wheat, bu	4,698,184	4,899,128	1,810,868
Corn, bu	10,142,475	9,678,678	8,629,818
Oats, bu	966,313	495,968	599,671
Rye, bu	449,618	211,518	61,749
Barley, bu	423,504	302,091	190,051
Seeds, lbs	2,329,358	2,562,963	2,600,391
Pork, brls	96,509	31,232	12,379
Cut Meats, lbs	17,162,797	8,274,485	6,786,208
Lard, lbs	17,369,793	5,792,675	3,984,495
Tallow, lbs	238,489	841,392	186,928
Live Hogs, no	229,712	187,632	76,806
Dressed Hogs, No	173,362	144,115	45,200
Beef Cattle, No	95,289	75,016	65,758

THE ARREST OF C. C. FULTON.

The congressional proceedings of yesterday contain an allusion to the arrest and imprisonment of one C. C. Fulton of Baltimore, with an inquiry suggested in the Senate by Mr. Wilkinson of Minnesota. The following, which was transmitted to the press as dated, may furnish some little clue to the affair:

BALTIMORE AMERICAN OFFICE, BALTIMORE, June 29—9 p. m.

I am writing for the *American* a detailed account of events at the Whitehouse before Richmond, and on the Peninsula during the last four days, including facts obtained from Washington, having been sent for by special train to communicate with the President.

If you desire it, and will give due credit, I will send it to you. It will make 4,000 or 5,000 words.

We have the grandest military triumph over the enemy, and Richmond must fall.

C. C. FULTON,
Proprietor American and Agent Ass. Press.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Anniversary Exercises of the Literary Societies.

SOPHOMORE DECLAMATIONS.

The anniversary exercises of the literary societies of the University of Chicago were held last evening in the First Baptist Church, on Washington street—instead of Bryan Hall, as announced in the city papers. The church was well filled by a large and appreciative audience. Not only were the patrons of the institution present, but a large number of citizens interested in the progress of education in our midst. The attention which they gave to the orators, and the appreciative smile or delighted expression which often played upon their countenances, expressed more perfectly the satisfaction of the cultivated listeners, than the applause which ensued upon each speaker's leaving the stand.

In the manner of the speakers, or readers rather, there was a marked difference. In the one, you detected the elements of the natural orator; in others, the polish of practical training. The style of composition was equally varied. The force of thought and originality of ideas were also as marked and distinct in the several performances. They showed little of that formal mannerism which often characterizes the efforts of the undergraduates of older institutions. Each gentleman seemed to have followed the bent of his own mind—displaying its idyosincracies quite as much as the stiffness often imparted by the teachings of an over-exacting professor.

The exercises were opened by music from the choir and a short, appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Clark of Springfield. Melville W. Fuller of this city delivered the Poem before the Literary Societies of the University—a very creditable performance. Mr. Fuller's appearance on the stage was pleasing—his voice without being loud was clear and distinct—his confidence unbounded. The poem though lengthy was well received, from the numerous happy hits it contained gleaned from the wide field over which it traversed.

THE IMPORTANCE OF TRIFLES—by P. A. Coen of Metamora, was a prize essay, and displayed a clear observation of men and things. The author carefully traced a number of interesting phenomena and caught varied illustrations of his theme from every department of the mental and physical world. As the speaker advanced, he warmed with his subject and enchained his audience with his clear and pointed tracings of the great results which roll up with the progress of time, from the smallest and feeblest initial steps.

ORGANIC AND INORGANIC BODIES—by T. S. Hoyne of this city, was a clear digest of the subject, evincing, as might be expected, less originality of thought than completeness of knowledge of his favorite branch.

COLLEGE EDUCATION—by E. S. Massey of Morris, presented a fair digest of the views of many young men contemplating a full course of study, omitting the toil and weariness incident to severe study in the achievement of literary honors.

THE HISTORY OF LIBERTY—by J. A. Nutz of Brooklyn, N. Y., rung with the genuine Saxon love of liberty. The slight foreign accent of the speaker impaired not the least its effect. These are days when the hearts of all men who love Liberty better than Slavery and who cherish the flag that waves over the only land of the free on God's footstool beat responsive at the thrilling word. Mr. Nutz closed as the clock was on the stroke of nine. His essay called down the hearty applause of the audience.

THE HAND OF GOD DISPLAYED IN THE RISE AND FALL OF EMPIRES—by L. F. Raymond of Peoria—A deep-toned moral essay, delivered in a full, manly voice, and easy, graceful manner. It traced the work of the finger of the Almighty in many nations, showing that as righteousness exalted, so unrighteousness cast them down.

THE FIRST AND THE LAST REPUBLIC—by John Rutherford, of Chicago. Greece and America contrasted in their histories, in their love of freedom, their devotion to principle, and their waning when recreant to the highest attributes of the rights of man.

The orators appeared—some with graceful, manly recognition of their audience—others commenced at once on their work, while the half of a double bow, one to each side of the house, might well have been dispensed with.

The audience received, through Prof. Burroughs, the thanks of the societies and an invitation to the exercises at Bryan Hall this afternoon at two o'clock; also to meet with them in a social way at the Tremont House at eight in the evening.

The Choir closed a gratifying evening's entertainment by singing the Star Spangled Banner with excellent effect.

General Butler's Order No. 28 in the British Parliament.

In the House of Commons the rebel champion Gregory, from whom we have heard occasionally during the rebellion, spoke in the following view of Ben Butler's famous Order No. 28:

He spoke very strongly because he felt very strongly. Not more than two years and a half ago he was at New Orleans himself, and he should not readily forget the kindness, the geniality, the ever ready welcome with which he was received, or the charm, the grace and gentleness of these ladies. [Hear, hear.] A letter was put into his hand from a Southern young lady a few days ago, in which it was stated, "I am afraid when you see us again you will find us entirely changed—we have been so outraged that you will no longer find us the timid, retiring women we were." ["Hear," and a laugh.] He thought it too piteous to laugh at. It was sad enough for tears. He did not appeal to his honorable friend the under secretary of State for foreign affairs to reply to this question; but he did ask the prime minister of England if he was not prepared to do that which he was convinced the ruler of brave and chivalrous France would do, if he had not already done it—[Hear, hear]—namely, to protest against this, the greatest outrage which had been perpetrated against decency in the age in which we lived [Hear, hear.]

LORD PALMERSTON'S REMARKS.

Lord Palmerston rose amidst loud cheers, and said: Mr. Speaker, appealed to as I have been by my honorable friend, I am quite prepared to say that I think no man could have read the proclamation to which our attention has been drawn without a feeling of the deepest indignation—[cheers from both sides of the house]—a proclamation to which I do not scruple to attach the epithet infamous. [Renewed cheering.] Sir, an Englishman must blush to think that such an act has been committed by one belonging to the Anglo-Saxon race. [Cheers.] If it had come from some barbarous race that was not within the pale of civilization, one might have regretted it, but might not have been surprised; but that such an order should have been promulgated by a soldier—[cheers]—by one who had raised himself to the rank of general, is a subject of not less astonishment than pain. [Cheers.]

Sir, I cannot bring myself to believe but that the government of the United States, whenever they had notice of this order, must of their own accord have stamped it with their censure and condemnation. [Hear, hear.] We received yesterday a dispatch from Lord Lyons, communicating from the newspapers the paragraph read by the honorable baronet—namely, the order of Gen. Beauregard animadverting on and giving the text of the proclamation to which reference has been made. There will be no objection to produce that paper. With regard to the course which her Majesty's government may, upon consideration, take upon the subject, the House, I trust, will allow me to say that will be a matter for reflection. [Cheers.] I am quite persuaded that there is no man in England who does not share those feelings which have been so well expressed by the honorable baronet and my honorable friend. [Loud cheers.]

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Illinois and Michigan Ship Canal Bill Postponed.

THE TARIFF BILL PASSED THE HOUSE.

The Debate on Western Virginia.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

200,000 More Volunteers to be Called For.

THE TEST OATH BILL PASSES BOTH HOUSES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1862.

The House disposed of two very important bills to-day; that for a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River, and that proposed to pay loyal persons the damages they may have sustained from the movements of our armies.

Thad. Stevens succeeded in staving off the consideration of the canal bill at present by moving to go into committee of the whole on consideration of the tariff bill. Meantime the enemies of the canal mustered up their forces, and when the tariff bill was disposed of a motion was sprung to lay the bill on the table, which barely went through by a vote of sixty-five to sixty three.

Western members, particularly from Illinois, are much chagrined at this result, and complain bitterly of Eastern members for being unwilling to make any provisions for the defense of the Northwest, the great granary of the world.

The House did a good thing by killing the bill for paying everybody for everything he loses from the passage or movement of our armies. The expenses such a law would have entailed on the government would have been frightful. It was deferred to the second Wednesday of December, by a vote of sixty-nine to sixty-five. The conference committee's modification of the test oath bill was adopted by the House, it having been adopted by the Senate yesterday. It will be a law as soon as it receives the President's signature. Thus, another of the most important measures before Congress is disposed of.

The tariff bill was amended in the House considerably and then passed unanimously. Among the amendments adopted are:

Black pepper and unground, eight cents, ground 10 cents.

Cobalt and Oxide of Cobalt, twenty per cent ad valorem.

Cork wood five cents per pound.

Corks twenty cents.

All sugars above number twelve and not above standard number fifteen in color, three cents per pound.

All sugars above number fifteen and above number twenty, four cents per pound.

Pimento eight cents, ground ten cents.

All importers at home or abroad to have their invoices authenticated.

All products on goods from beyond Cape Good Hope, ten per cent, ad valorem.

This bill is to go into effect on the 1st of August. During the debate on the naval appropriation bill, some western members objected to provisions for extensive purchases, on the ground that similar appropriations could not be secured for equally important objects in the west. Messrs. Kellogg and Washburne particularly urging this point, and eastern members reiterating that these appropriations were for great national objects.

Mr. Wade's bill for the admission of Western Virginia, came up in the Senate. Mr. Sumner pressed his amendment forbidding slavery in the new State, and read extracts from Webster's speeches against the admission of any more slave States under any pretext. Mr. Hale said in Mr. Webster's latter and perhaps wiser years, he had repudiated every word contained in those speeches.

Mr. Willey protested against the feature of the bill adding Valley of Virginia to the new State, and denied that the two sections had either the interests or feelings in common.

Mr. Wade defended the bill as originally introduced, and said it virtually abolished slavery in the new State, but admitted the danger of two more slave State Senators, and said a very little slavery in a State was sufficient to make its public men rampant for the institution.

Mr. Fessenden wanted more time to examine the bill, and so had it postponed.

Mr. Henderson introduced a bill to pay Missouri for arming and paying troops, and appointing a board of commissioners to examine and report upon claims.

The army appropriation bill passed in the Senate after various amendments.

Mr. Fessenden, in calling it up, stated that the finance committee had stricken out about one-third of all the appropriations, embracing those not speedily needed. He favored keeping those large sums as much in the hands of Congress as possible, not specially for want of confidence in the administration, but because he professed unlimited confidence neither in the President nor any man living, and should think such policy the wisest at any time.

An attempt was made to limit the number of soldiers to be enlisted to 750,000, but it failed. The secret service fund was raised from $150,000 to 500,000, and Mr. King got an appropriation of $2,000,000 for sending discharged disabled soldiers home and making some provision for their comfort before being sent home.

A message from the president recommends a vote of thanks to Commodore Foote for his brilliant victories on the western waters.

Some sensation is produced by a resolution offered by Senator Wilkinson inquiring whether the proprietor of the Baltimore *American* had been arrested and confined in Fort McHenry for his publication of a letter detailing results of recent fighting before Richmond, and if arrested, by whom, what charges were preferred against him, and what was the proof.

There has been a general expressions of gratitude for the arrested party, for the letter in question furnished the only news we have had to dispel the oppressive gloom hanging over the recent operations at Richmond. Everybody believes Mr. Fulton entitled to thanks rather than arrest. The effect of this high-handed policy adopted is probably alienating influential Union men, and the Union organ of Maryland particularly, is equally to be deplored.

The Judiciary Committee will report on petitions, asking the expulsion of Vallandigham, adversely. It is impossible to get hold of anything in what is thought sufficiently tangible form. The committee on Ben. Wood's case is expected to report to-morrow.

It is understood that they will report him unworthy of a seat in the House though here too, there has been difficulty to secure tangible evidence of facts which everybody knows.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War had several Generals before them to-day. It is understood that officers of the 15th and 19th regulars who were commended in the official reports of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, are to receive brevet promotions.

Col. King is expected to be made brevet if not full Brigadier General.

Gen. Rousseau rejoins Buell's army in a few days to take command of a division.

Secretary Stanton's telegraph censorship here is now managed with such strictness that even telegraphing what Washington and Baltimore newspapers are allowed to publish, is positively prohibited. Journals at a distance are welcome to copy these statements when they arrive by mail, but the secretary devotes his well known energies to seeing to it that they shall not receive them by telegraph.

The refusal of the Senate to limit the number of volunteers to be accepted to 750,000, is regarded as a significant indication of the senatorial estimate of work yet before our armies in suppressing the rebellion.

Portions of Shields' division, comprising most of the Ohio and Indiana regiments, so much weakened by the late campaigning and fighting in the Valley, are not participating in the present movement of that division. They are expected to relieve other troops, and be stationed for a short time in forts around Washington.

Commodore Goldsborough is said to have telegraphed the navy department that Stonewall Jackson was in the recent engagement, but the rumor, however, is not authenticated.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Senate yesterday confirmed the following appointments of the President: Col. Wm. G. Campbell of Tennessee, Brigadier General; Isaac Newton, Commission of Agriculture.

The following Assistant Surgeons were confirmed: John S. Billings, Phineas S. Connor, Ohio; Wm. J. Waldy, Ky.; John Daily, Nebraska.

NEW YORK, July 1.—It is stated that on recommendation of the governors of all loyal States, the president will call for 200,000 volunteers to hold points already acquired, and serve until the close of the war.

NEW YORK, July 1.—In answer to queries to-day Secretary Seward stated that Gen. McClellan was in communication with our fleet on James River. The Secretary also declared that there was no truth in the report published this morning the European governments had given notice that the war should cease.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The following order has been received in this city from the War Department: It is ordered that out of the appropriations for collecting, organizing and drilling volunteers, there shall be paid in advance to each recruit for three years or during the war, the sum of twenty-five dollars, being one-fourth of the amount of the bounty allowed by law. Such payment to be made upon the mustering of the regiment to which such recruits belong, into the service of the United States.

FROM McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Further from the late Battle

NEW YORK, July 1.—Latest advices from McClellan at Washington yesterday, are up to two o'clock Saturday afternoon. Up to that time he had successfully carried out the plan he pointed out some time ago, which plan was to swing his right wing towards the rear, which include all the forces north of and half way between Bottom's Bridge and New Bridge, and at the same time advance his left wing towards James River, opening communication with the gunboats.

The attack of the enemy last Thursday in great force, necessitated the strategic movement, and in changing his base, of course Whitehouse Landing was abandoned, all the sick and wounded, the ordnance and commissary stores, troops and property were there embarked under the superintendence of Gen. Casey, and on Monday were at Turkey Island, on James River, eight miles below Fort Darling, and fifteen below Richmond.

After an interruption of communication between McClellan and Washington of forty-eight hours, his left wing touched James River yesterday, near Turkey Island bridge. He immediately opened communication with Commodore Rogers of the Potomac flotilla, and, through him, with Washington. The result may be that the steam transports may relieve his soldiers of the fatigue of marching on Richmond, by landing them near the rebel capital after the gunboats have cleared away the obstructions.

Our army is now extricated from the malarious swamps of the Chickahominy, and is on the high ground of James River.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The morning papers' correspondence contains nothing new from before Richmond.

The *Herald's* correspondence of the 26th states that Hooker's division was ordered to have one day's rations in their haversacks, and to be in line of battle at seven o'clock, Wednesday.

A movement was made at eight o'clock by the 1st Massachusetts, Col. Cowdin, acting as skirmishers, across an open field, driving in the rebels, when the 1st was reinforced by the remainder of Grover's brigade and the Excelsior and Jersey brigades, driving the rebels out of the woods, which our troops took possession of. This was occupied till eleven o'clock, when two guns were brought up, doing great execution.

Between twelve and one we again advanced, receiving and returning several heavy volleys of musketry, when the rebels fixed bayonets and started at double quick towards the 1st and 11th Massachusetts and 26th Pennsylvania, who were ready for them. On came the rebels with a yell, but the firm front of our boys alarmed them, and they broke, retreating in great disorder, our troops driving them more than half a mile at the point of the bayonet, the rebels falling in heaps—more of them falling in this charge than at Fair Oaks. They were driven from their rifle pits, and we occupied them until reinforced. Gen. Sickles had two horses shot under him.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—Numerous inquiries are received here as to the wounded and killed. We have no information beyond what is already published, except reports that are probably exaggerated, and which would be improper to publish. The friends of the wounded officers and privates may rest assured that if brought here they will be among friends who will omit no effort to alleviate their sufferings.

THE SITUATION BEFORE THE BATTLE.
[Correspondence New York Tribune.]
FORTRESS MONROE, June 27, 1862.

They who have known the reasons for delay on the Chickahominy, and have experienced no disappointment that the impending battle has not been fought, begin to turn in expectancy toward the quarter that has so long engaged the attention of the world. We have a variety of rumors, one of which is that Stonewall Jackson has appeared on McClellan's right, and is menacing Whitehouse. Taking rebel representations for authority, there is some reason for believing that Jackson has arrived in the neighborhood of Richmond, and joined his forces with those of the main army, though the logical supposition is that he would continue to employ the Union forces in the upper part of Virginia, as he has hitherto done. I have no direct authority for saying that Whitehouse will soon cease to be the point of the particular interest which it at present has, as the base of the Army of the Potomac, yet I am left to infer as much from a variety of reasons. The breaking up of the hospitals, by sending away the large number of patients in that vicinity, may not be proof itself of such an intention, though such fact, taken in connection with others, might go to strengthen such a supposition. To-day the State of Maine arrived, with between 300 and 400 invalids, but few of them wounded, to be followed by 1,200 or 1,500 more. This may be simply a measure of reform resulting from a new *regime*. While it may be that, it may be something more.

Prudent men, especially since the rains, have felt that Whitehouse was a position too much exposed to be the depot of so much property as the rebels would be able to destroy by a successful attack. A general removal from Whitehouse to West Point is not improbable, if it has not already taken place. It was holding out the highest inducements almost imaginable to the enemy, who, we may reasonably suppose, would omit no occasion or effort to strike at a point so vital. McClellan's right is unquestionably his weak side. Whether there is any real ground for the alleged apprehension concerning the Whitehouse, as the base, we may well suppose that, as one of the moves on the board and among the last moves in the great game now drawing to a close, the rebel leaders may conclude that Jackson can employ his forces in no way so well as to abandon the campaign in the Shenandoah, and make a rapid descent toward the Whitehouse on McClellan's right flank. The prize which the immense stores there offer would not be the only motive, for the movement would be the favorable one for the rebels to attack our entire line, weakened as they might reasonably suppose it would be by the diversions which the appearance of Jackson, or some one else, in our rear would tend to produce.

If Jackson has abandoned the Shenandoah and is cooperating in the neighborhood of the Chickahominy, there will of course be no reason why the forces, or a large share of them in the upper part of Virginia, divided into four departments, under as many major-generals, should not be at once moved forward to strengthen McClellan. Without undertaking to say that precisely this is being done, I will say, the country may rest assured that in case Jackson has made his appearance in the quarter alleged, he will find troops to oppose him; and their embarkation on the Rappahannock or the Potomac, or both, would only prove the vigilance and resources of the government in checkmating the wiley enemy.

The next ten days will in all probability be marked with important events. If plans have not failed, a sharp and important enterprise will have been accomplished, as a part of the plan of operations against Richmond, before this reaches the public eye, in which the navy, on one of our inland streams, will have played a conspicuous part.

FROM WESTERN MISSOURI.

The Fremont Rifle Regiment at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., June 30.—The 37th regiment Illinois volunteers (Fremont Rifles) arrived here yesterday, all in good health. Several cases of sun-stroke occurred on our march. Gen. White left us this morning bound for Fremont's department in the Shenandoah.

Lieut. Col. M. S. Barnes of Rock Island was to-day elected colonel of our regiment, and Capt. H. N. Frisbee of Chicago lieutenant colonel.

Return of Sick Soldiers.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Lieutenants Sprague, Knapp, and Dolly, of Maine regiments, all of whom were sick; Major Watson of the 8th Michigan regiment, sick; Capt. E. W. Sewin, and Lieut. George Hutchinson of the 8th Michigan, both wounded, and sixty-five sick and disabled soldiers arrived last night in the steamer Matoneas from Hilton Head, and were taken charge of by Col. Howe, at the New England rooms. Several will leave this afternoon for home.

Guerrilla Work in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—A turnpike bridge between Harrodsburg and Terryville, and another between Nicholsville and Pekin, were burned last night by the guerrillas it was supposed. The Hickman bridge is also considered in danger.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Bad News from Arkansas.

GEN. CURTIS' COLUMN IN A TIGHT PLACE.

Col. Fitch Retreats from St. Charles.

RUMORED FIGHTING AT HOLLY SPRINGS.

The Latest from Vicksburg.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, July 1, 1862.

Mr. Scoville of Chicago, who arrived last night, brings a report that Gen. Hindman is back at St. Charles with 5,000 men and has 400 more at Helena. The federal boats are all out of the river. Col. Fitch abandoned St. Charles and spiked his guns.

There is a bad state of affairs in Arkansas. Union men are terribly persecuted.

When the Mound City came out of the river two Union refugees aboard went ashore at Helena to get their families. The rebels captured them and would not give them up until the Mound City laid before the town and threatened to bombard it. They are hanging and shooting Unionists all over the State.

Gen. Curtis is in a tight place. He has only half rations for ten days, and must fight out.

The body of young Scoville has not been recovered.

S. M. Cullom, of Springfield, is appointed special commissioner in place of Judge Logan, resigned. Ex-Gov. Boutwell of Mass., assumes the presidency of the commission.

The gunboat Little Rebel, which was sunk at Memphis, arrived last night for repairs.

Brigadier-General Tyler arrived to-day from St. Louis for Memphis.

It is reported here to-day that Commodore Farragut gave Vicksburg till Monday morning last to surrender.

The dispatch boat from Memphis to-night brought no news. She is waiting in the stream there for dispatches and returned without letters or papers. There was no other boat up to-day.

From Columbus there are reports of heavy fighting by Buell's division at Holly Springs, and a twelve hours' engagement at Vicksburg.

The Sumter, Capt. Irvine, thoroughly repaired, left to join the fleet to-night.

The Federal flagboat Hartford passed a number of mortar and gunboats at Bayou Sara on the 20th of June, coming up. It is stated that captain of the boat brought Gen. Prentiss and other Yankee prisoners up the Alabama River a few days ago and refused to let the prisoners eat at the first table to the exclusion of passengers, there not being room for both, whereupon Prentiss became indignant and threatened to starve himself to death. When he succeeds, one ration of corn and bacon will be saved to the Southern Confederacy."

The *Appeal* of the 25th contains an interesting letter from the South. Gen. Van Dorn advises all families to move eight miles back from the river. He avows his intention to defend the department to the last extremity. It also says that "on Saturday last the federal mortar fleet, in tow of tug boats, from below was repulsed at Grand Gulf by our battery of six and twelve-pounders and fell back down the river. On the same day about mid-day, the gunboats at Vicksburg opened a brisk fire on the batteries. It was continued over an hour without doing any injury. The fleet from above has not made its appearance."

Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson has issued a proclamation to the people of Mississippi, calling upon the people to form guerilla parties for the harrassment of our forces, and to convey information of our movements.

"Every foot and yard in Mississippi should be disputed. Every stump form a rifle-rest, and every cane-brake a camp. Your brothers are not in northern ranks, they are truly invaders, and should be met with resistance in every shape."

He advises the removal of cotton from pens and gin-houses that it may be speedily burned without endangering their property. It is a long winded article in Jeff's peculiar style.

The reported loss of the railroad train on the Charleston and Memphis road on Wednesday, is confirmed. Pride and Kinney escaped as they bore dispatches, and left on horseback, not waiting to get the train back on the track, it having run off. In an hour after they left it was attacked by Jackson's cavalry, who had cut the wires of the telegraph, and made capture as stated. Gen. Grant has received official report of the affair, but it is not yet made public.

It is yet uncertain about the fate of the mule train. The telegraph is not yet repaired.

There is nothing new from the White River fleet.

Advices from Charleston of June 23d report nothing new on James Island. A federal gunboat shelled a detachment of the Marion artillery on John's Island, and made them retire.

At Richmond, June 23d, there was firing and skirmishing along the line daily.

Gen. J. E. Johnston was rapidly recovering.

The *Appeal* says of affairs in Arkansas:

The rapid and energetic movements of Gen. Hindman's forces in Arkansas have almost rid the State of the invading army under Curtis. The latter had been some weeks marauding in the neighborhood of Jacksonport and Des Arc, undisturbed. By their uninterrupted raids, the country has been plundered of cotton and other produce almost entirely. The presence of troops so recently organized to oppose them, however, has effected not only the check of all advance of the invaders, but they have also been driven back to their position within a short distance of the Missouri line. When our informant left, they were still retreating.

CAIRO, July 1.—The intelligence from the flotilla is highly interesting, but for the present contraband.

The Sumter is fully repaired, and will enter into commission to-day.

Capt. Hatch is here, and the court of claims has commenced the examination of the charge against him. It is thought he will have great difficulty in clearing himself fully.

The Illinois Central railroad brought in its claim this morning. It amounts to $1,000,000.

The number of claims now filed is 925. Small claims for work are allowed at once, but those of larger dimensions will be carefully scrutinized before they are passed upon.

A slave owner from Point Pleasant, Ark., caused the United States Marshal to arrest a negro here yesterday, whom he claimed as his slave. The negro was on the Red Rover at the time of his capture, and was dressed in confederate uniform. He is said to have been the joint property of a widow and her two sons, one of whom is a lieutenant in the confederate army. Capt. Merrill, the provost marshal, in whose employ the negro had been, denied the validity of the claim. The matter was referred to Gen. Strong, who decided that the negro was entitled to his freedom, and that the claimant had better skedaddle, which he did.

Capt. Merrill and Gen. Strong are great-hearted men, who will not easily be made to play a part in the dirty business of returning slaves to secession masters.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1862.

On motion of Mr. WILLEY, the bill for the admission of Western Virginia as a State was taken up, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Sumner, that after the Fourth of July, 1863, within the limits of said State of Western Virginia, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude otherwise than for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall be duly convicted.

Mr. SUMNER said the bill proposed that all children born after April, 1863, shall be free; but allowed the present generation of slaves to continue slaves, thus admitting another slave State, with two senators, for a whole generation. He (Sumner) could not consent to the admission of a State into the Union with a constitution recognizing slavery for a whole generation. He quoted from speeches of Webster against the admission of slave States.

Mr. HALE said that Webster, in his later and perhaps wiser years, had repudiated the idea of a system of prospective emancipation. As he (Hale) did not make this world, he was willing to take the question as he found it, practically. It is not for us to set ourselves up in dogmatic wisdom against the convictions of other men who may be possibly as wise as we are. He wanted to deal with this thing as a practical fact, and he would hail the advent of a slave State into the Union, with a clause for gradual emancipation, more gladly and with greater satisfaction than the admission of a free State. Why? Because there is more joy among the angels over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety-nine that need no repentance.

After debate the bill was postponed. The army appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. HALE offered an amendment to the amendment, limiting the rank and file to 750,000; limiting major generals to 45, and brigadier generals to 200. Adopted.

The limitation of 750,000 men was stricken out. An amendment was adopted appropriating $2,000,000 for the comfort of wounded and sick soldiers, and for sending them to their homes. An amendment was adopted that all aid-de-camps appointed since August, 1861, be referred to the Senate for confirmation. An amendment was adopted, providing $5,000,000 for the drilling and organizing of volunteers. After further consideration the bill passed.

The resolution relative to certain grants of land to Michigan for railroad purposes was passed.

Mr. WILKINSON of Minn. offered the following:

Resolved, That the President inform the Senate, if not incompatible with public interest, whether Chas. C. Fulton, one of the editors of the Baltimore *American* newspaper, has been arrested and confined in prison, and if so, upon what charges and for what reason, and whether any charges have been preferred against him, and if so, what are those charges and by whom preferred, and on what evidence they are based.

Laid over. After executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill. Among the amendments adopted were the following: One subjecting paper cigars and cigarettes to the same duty as that imposed on cigars; making the duty on castor seeds and beans fifty cents per bushel; also making the duty on all sugar above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard in color, three cents per pound; on all above No. 15, not stone-dried, and not above No. 20 Dutch standard in color four cents per pound. All importers at home or abroad are requested to have their invoices authenticated, and it is probable that the bill shall take effect on the first of August.

The committee here rose, when all the amendments were concurred in without a division, excepting the one offered by Mr. Wood of New York, that goods, wares and merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States, and all those in bonded warehouses or public stores, on the first of August next, shall not be subject to the duties imposed by this act. The amendment was lost. Yeas, 54, nays 57. The bill was then passed. The bill enlarging canal locks was taken up and tabled by a majority of two. A motion to reconsider was entered. The bill appointing a commission to examine claims of loyal citizens for property destroyed by troops was postponed till the second Wednesday in December. The navy appropriation bill was taken up, and the Senate amendments were acted on.

Adjourned.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

LURAY, Va., June 30.—Gen. Crawford, with a portion of his brigade, and cavalry under Col. Tompkins, made a reconnoissance in force up the valley and entered the town this morning, driving in the pickets and capturing one. Four companies of rebel cavalry who occupied the town fled at our approach. Our cavalry pursued them a mile out on the Newmarket road, when a skirmish ensued. Our cavalry charged the enemy. We took four prisoners and wounded several. Our loss was one killed and three wounded. The object of the reconnoissance was fully accomplished. The enemy had no stores there.

LATER FROM EUROPE

The English Press on the Virginia Campaign.

MEDIATION TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

The French-Mexican Question.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The steamship City of Baltimore arrived at 2:30 a. m., from Liverpool on the 18th, via Queenstown the 19th.

English papers regard the battle before Richmond (Fair Oaks) from different points of view. Some contend that it was certainly a victory for the federals; others look upon it as a drawn battle, and some give the palm to the confederates. The *Times* thinks it very hard for a confederate general to win a victory in Northern papers, and insinuates that the first days' fight "was a success for the confederates, and was brought about by generalship; but this success was neutralized by the second days' drawn battle. These battles tell no more than that both parties are strong enough to shed each other's blood, and weak enough to do it."

The *Daily News* treats the affair as a decided victory for the federals. It regards it as a good illustration of the soundness of the British policy in refraining from mediation.

The *Star* and the *Telegraph* also claim the victory for the federals.

The *Morning Post* argues that the federals were worsted, and says no one can read McClellan's dispatch without being convinced it tells a story of surprise and defeat.

The *Herald* thinks McClellan's plans are disturbed and perhaps spoiled by the vigilance of the enemy.

The *Times* in second article thinks such battles cannot fail to have a strong effect on the Northern mind and to show the difficulties of the task undertaken. Every month shows the impossibility more clearly of restoring the Union by force of arms. It hopes, if hot weather suspends hostilities, that the voice of reason will be heard.

The *Daily News* defends Butler's proclamation from some of its most violent assertions, but rejoices at his removal from the military command of New Orleans.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* affirms that Lyons' visit to England is merely on private business.

Earl Canning, ex-Governor General of India, died on the 7th.

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Newcastle explained the rejection of the militia bill by the Canadian Parliament, and thought another bill would be introduced, as all classes in Canada undoubtedly deemed it an effective measure of self-defense.

Mr. Hopwood gave notice that he would on the first day of July move a resolution that it was the duty of the British government to use every exertion consistent with the maintenance of peace, to bring the warfare in America to an end.

It is reported that Persigny failed in his mission to London relative to American affairs.

Five thousand French troops are under immediate orders for Mexico.

The Chamber unanimously voted additional credits for Mexico.

The Bourse is dull at 68f. 35c.

THREE DAYS LATER.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The Scotia arrived this morning with dates of the 23d.

The Europa arrived out on the 21st.

The *Times* publishes a letter from its New York correspondent, in which he says: "If England and France step in at the last moment, now is the time to urge submission on the South and magnanimity on the North, for unless Beauregard and other leaders succeed in retreating to Texas, there is not the slightest hope for their cause. Their dream of independence has vanished, and they can do nothing further to realize it, except by hopeless guerrilla warfare."

The *Morning Herald* gives a different view. It represents the confederates as very strong, but doubtful if they will risk another engagement at Richmond. It is assured that the federal loss at Fair Oaks was 13,000.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* argues that the confederates are rapidly giving way before the steady and scientifically applied superior resources of the North. It thinks, however, that federal military success is no guarantee for restoration of the Union.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* regards mediation as a mere question of time. Public opinion in favor of it gains ground in France and England. It is for the government to seize a favorable opportunity.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lindsay, in postponing, until July 11th, his motion relative to the British relations with America, expressed the hope that the government would, in the meantime, see the necessity of recognizing the South, and taking the matter out of the hands of private members, as it was perfectly clear that the confederates were now able to assert their independence.

Earl Russell defended the course of England in the Mexican expedition. She did all she undertook, and the French government was not sending reinforcements in consequence of the action of England.

Earl Russell, in response to Lord Brougham, promised to produce the correspondence relative to the Emily St. Pierre. The subject being now closed, the opinion of the law officers that there was no power in England to surrender the vessel. At first it was supposed that there was no precedent, but one had been found, in which, under similar circumstances England failed to obtain redress from America during Adams' presidency.

A debate took place on the development of the cotton culture in India. Government reiterated its desire to do all possible.

There was great activity in France sending reinforcements to Mexico. The number is now stated at 12,000.

THE GROWTH OF UNIONISM IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Reports from Flag Officer Goldsborough.

[Washington Dispatch to N. Y. Tribune.]

Flag Officer Goldsborough has forwarded to the navy department several interesting reports from the officers commanding in North Carolina waters. Com. Rowan writes from off Plymouth, that a meeting of the country people was held on board his vessel, the Philadelphia, on the 13th instant, and adjourned to the custom house, where Col. Hawkins and Capt. Rowan told them that the government was prepared to aid them in throwing off rebel tyranny, and to put arms into their hands if they would organize into companies for the purpose of defending themselves. Twenty-two signed their names, and enough more were expected at the next meeting, on the 16th, to form a company to constitute a nucleus around which Union men can rally under the protection of the gunboats.

Complaints have been made that Messrs. Linsey, Phelps, and Spruel, residents on the Scuppernong, had threatened vengeance on all Union men who should take up arms, they were arrested by Capt. Rowan and sent to Roanoke Island. Of this step Gen. Burnside was informed, and the matter was referred to Gov. Stanly. Capt. Rowan also says that he had a satisfactory interview with the authorities at Edenton, and apprised one Dr. Hawkins, a large planter, who had threatened the Union people, that if he did not keep quiet he would be arrested, whereupon, Hawkins left for parts unknown.

Lieut. Colburn, commanding the Hunchback, gives less gratifying accounts of the condition of affairs on the Blackwater. He secured 400 fathoms of chain cable which had been used to obstruct the channel at the battery near the mouth of the Blackwater, and removed one of three schooners obstructing the river three miles above. At Franklin, twenty-three miles further up, he found two schooners and the steamer Stag sunk near the railroad depot. The railroad bridge was destroyed there, and it was reported that another crossing Nottoway, and the country bridge across the Blackwater, had also been destroyed.

The authorities of Franklin had fled, and the conversation of the few people who remained indicated there were no Union men there. Lieut Fleisser captured near the mouth of the Pasquotank a lense and other lighthouse appurtenances belonging to the Hatteras and Body Island Lights.

The Wheat Crop.

In this vicinity we hear very little complaint as to wheat prospects, nor have we heard of any damage to the crop from the Hessian fly, which a few days ago was reported as doing much injury in various parts of this and neighboring States. In the neighborhood of Bloomington, the *Pantagraph* says the crop will not realize the good expectations raised in regard to it. The spring crop in many sections is reported an entire failure; in other places it is spoken of as middling, and hopes are entertained that half a crop may be realized. Winter wheat presents a much better prospect, though it is generally believed it will fall below an average crop.—*Peoria Transcript, 1st.*

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

HORSE AND BUGGY IN EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE.—I will exchange one or more of the following pieces of property for a good Family Horse with Buggy or Carriage, paying difference if any, in cash: One Lot in Holstein. Six Lots in Frazier's Addition to Chicago. Two Lots in Superior City, Wis. One Lot in Prairie du Chien, Wis. One Lot in Minneapolis, Minn. Inquire for "REAL ESTATE," between the hours of 11 and 12 M., at the Tribune Office, No. 51 Clark street. jy2-1w

WANTED—A girl to do general housework at No. 63 West Washington street. jy2-a692-3t

WANTED—By a respectable young (English) man a situation as Book-keeper. Understands both double and single entry. Would make himself generally useful. Good reference given. Address "M. M.," Post Office. jy2-a693-3t

WANTED—A horse or pony and buggy to keep this season for the use of the same. Address "COMMISSION MERCHANT," Post Office Box 1812. jy2-a694-3t

WANTED—By a protestant girl a situation to do chamber work and plain sewing, or take care of children. No objection to travel. Address "A. B. D.," Chicago Post Office. jy2-a695-1t

WANTED—Agents, Local and Traveling, to sell articles paying 150 per cent. profit. Selling rapidly and give good satisfaction where introduced. Address Post Office 3597, with stamp for circular, or call at room No. 2, No. 59 Dearborn street. jy2-a696-1w

WANTED—A large furnished room, within five or six squares of the Court House. Front room preferred. Address, with terms, locality, &c., "T. D. F." Tribune Office. jy2-a697-1t

WANTED—By a young man who has an honorable discharge from the United States Volunteer Service, employment in any capacity. Is a good penman, and has a knowledge of Book Keeping. Would devote his whole time to his employer's interest. Can give city reference. Please address "S. H." at this office. jy2-a698-3t

WANTED—A young man to drive an Express Wagon or a pair of mules and wagon. One that is acquainted in the city and can come well recommended by his former employer. Address P. O. Box 2868, or call at No. 54 Third avenue, or No. 161 South Water street. jy2-a699-3t

WANTED—A good business man with $2,000, as Partner in a Manufacturing Business. The article made is one of the staple articles used by all Grocery men. $25,000 is already invested in Buildings and Machinery.

With no Incumbrance of any kind.

A large and responsible Eastern House are present owners, having a large amount of capital, but have no time to attend to the business in Chicago. Inquire for particulars of N. A. HAVEN, No. 200 South Water street. jy2-a700-2t

FOUND—A Lady's Portemonnaie, with a draft in the same. The owner can have the same by calling on ELDRIDGE & TOURTELLOTTE, No. 81 Clark street. jy2-a701-1t

FOR SALE—A Portable Engine. For sale at a bargain a four horse power Portable Steam Engine, in good condition. Apply to GEO. DUNBAR & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn street. jy2-a702-1t

TO THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.—The journeymen Tailors of this city are invited to attend a meeting which will be held at the Tailor's Fraternal Union Hall, No. 3 Lake street, on Wednesday evening, the 2nd of July, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July. B. COLLINS, Sec'y. jy2-a703-1t

AGRICULTUTAL IMPLEMENTS, Reapers, Threshers, &c., &c., will be taken in exchange for a good well improved farm in this State, within 100 miles of Chicago, of the value of five thousand dollars. Address "J. W. H.," care Post Office Box 4297. jy2-a704-1t

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room, furnished, suitable for two gentlemen, in a small family. Apply at No. 86 Michigan avenue, between Randolph and Lake sts. jy2-a705-3t

$12,000.—Wanted, Twelve Thousand Dollars for a term of years on first-class real estate security. Ten per cent. interest will be paid. Apply to H. JAMES & PECK, 116 Randolph street. jy2-a706-3t

THE HORRID BARBARITY OF THE SOUTH is only equalled by the seductive and destroying powers of the Lightning Fly Killer. It is rendered attractive to Flies, and kills instantly. You will see them dead and dying within five minutes. Darken all the windows but one, and there place the Fly Killer. Every Fly will find it in the course of the day, and die. Remember, it is the Lightning Fly Killer that does this. Nothing else will do it. THE DEAD-SHOT FOR BEDBUGS is certain and immediate death to these noxious pests. It breaks up their nests, destroys their eggs, and is a besom of destruction to all that venture near. Both articles for sale by J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, and dealers generally. jy2-a707-1m

ROGERS' CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

In 6 oz. Bottles, in the form of Powder.

It is entitled to special preference over the Liquid Citrate of Magnesia, Saratoga and most Mineral Waters, Seidlitz Powders and other similar articles. When taken in the morning regularly, it has an admirable effect on the general system, removes Constipation. Correcting Acidities and Cooling of all Febrile Complaints. For sale in Chicago by Messrs. LORD & SMITH and Messrs. REED & CO., and by most Druggists. Price 25 cents. jy2-a708-1m

CLARET WINES,
JEFFREY'S SPARKLING ALE,
BYASS' ALE,
BYASS' LONDON PORTER,
Sweet Catawba Wines,
FOR MEDICINAL USE.
J. H. Reed & Co., 144 & 146 Lake St.

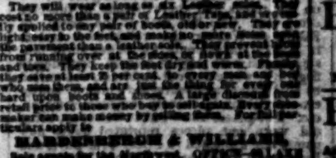
LEICESTER SHEEP.—I am prepared to deliver from my flocks of pure bred Leicester Sheep, some

Extra Fine Lambs,

Bred from imported animals. The quality and weight of the wool make them very desirable for farmers to use to cross common stock.
THOMAS RICHARDSON,
15 Broadway, New York.
Or apply to FISHER & CO., 24 South Water street, Chicago.

THE CHICAGO HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY IS REMOVED TO No. 136 Clark Street, CORNER OF MADISON. C. S. HALSEY.

GREAT SAVING IN Boot and Shoe Wear.



Patent Metallic Soles and Heels.

They will wear as long as six Leather soles. They cost no more than a pair of Leather Tops, and can be fitly applied to any pair of boots or shoes.

MARSH, PRICE & WILLIAMS, Sole agents for the Northwest.

New Advertisements.

FOURTH OF JULY UNDER THE TREES!

Railroad Excursion and Basket Pic-Nic TO FAIR OAKS GROVE,

A delightful summer retreat on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, distant 8 miles from Chicago.

Reading of the Declaration of Independence By GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN.

ORATION BY DR. O. H. TIFFANY.

Music by the GREAT WESTERN BAND, GLEE SINGING, &c., &c.

JOHN WRIGHT will be there with Lunches for those who prefer buying dinner on the grounds to the trouble of carrying it with them. Neither pains nor expense will be spared to make the occasion one of pleasure and enjoyment to all who may attend.

Parties or societies wishing to engage a whole car can do so upon liberal terms, by applying to the Committee.

TWO TRAINS will leave Chicago for the Excursion Grounds—one at 9 A. M. and the other at 1:30 P. M., returning in season to reach the city before sundown. Returning trains will leave passengers at Round House and Park Row, as well as at Depot.

TICKETS 25 CENTS. CHILDREN'S TICKETS 10 CENTS.

For sale at Methodist Book Store, 66 Washington-st., also, by either of the undersigned, or on board the cars.

LEROY SWORMSTEDT, Jr. G. C. COOK, J. C. JAMISON, G. W. BEATTY, J. C. CONRAD, W. H. RAND, Committee of Arrangements.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1862!

Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad.

EXCURSION TICKETS AT HALF FARE RATES,

Will be sold to

ROSEHILL, EVANSTON, WINNETKA, GLENCOE, HIGHLAND PARK, LAKE FOREST, WAUKEGAN, KENOSHA, RACINE, MILWAUKEE, AND RETURN.

AT WAUKEGAN

Extraordinary attractions are offered to Excursionists for the enjoyment of the day, among which are the City Celebration, with an

ORATION BY H. G. MILLER, ESQ., OF CHICAGO.

The Pic-Nic Celebration of the St. George's Association of Chicago and Milwaukee, with games and amusements, on the new excursion grounds, prepared by the Railroad Company.

The Chicago Light Guard Band will be in attendance. A drill and exercise of the Chicago Zouaves, who will visit Waukegan on that day. Trials of speed between trotting horses from Chicago and other cities, will take place on the track at the Fair Grounds during the day.

Trains leave Chicago at
8:30 A. M. for Waukegan.
9:30 P. M. for "
1:30 P. M. for Milwaukee.
9:00 A. M. for "

The above Trains stop at all Stations.

Return Trains arrive at Chicago at
11:50 A. M. 8:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M. 12:00 midnight.
6:30 P. M.

S. C. BALDWIN, Sup't.

AN EXCURSION AND BASKET PIC-NIC TO BABCOCK'S GROVE,

For the Benefit of the Hospital Relief Society of this city, will be given

On Friday, July 4th.

In the afternoon the excursion will return to Cottage Hill to the Country Seats of Messrs. Bryan, Healey, Case and Hagans, and remain there two or three hours. A Band of Music will accompany the Excursion. Refreshments will be provided for those who wish to buy. Time of starting, 8:45 A. M. from the Galena Depot, on Wells street; time of return from Cottage Hill 5¾ P. M. The train will stop at Robey street, coming and going, for the accommodation of those living on the West side near Union Park.

Price of tickets, 75 cents for adults, 35 cents for children under twelve years. To be obtained at the Music Stores of Messrs. Root & Cady, and H. M. Higgins, at A. H. Miller's Jewelry Store, corner Lake and Clark streets, at the principal hotels, and at the Depot on the morning of the Excursion.

GREAT PIC-NIC EXCURSION TO HYDE PARK,

July 4th, for the Benefit of Hyde Park Church.

Extra trains will leave the Great Central Depot for the grounds nearly every hour during the entire day. Ice Cream, Strawberries, &c., in abundance on the grounds. Tickets to the grounds and back, 25 cents, to be had at the Depot on the morning, or of Porter Cornell, 66 Clark street, or Wadsworth & Turley, corner South Water and Lasalle streets.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A party who controls a very large business, and who is possessed of long experience in the business wishes to make the acquaintance of some gentleman having

Ten or Fifteen Thousand Dollars

To invest and accept either silent or active partnership

IN A PERFECTLY SAFE AND LARGELY REMUNERATIVE BUSINESS.

The best of references given and required. Address, with real name, "CHANDLER," at this office.

FOURTH OF JULY!

TAKE NOTICE.

The pleasant Groves at CLEAVERVILLE, are just the places for

SELECT PIC-NIC PARTIES

On the coming Fourth of July. Abundant supplies of Ice Cream, Strawberries, Lemonade, Cake, Sandwiches, &c., &c.,

Can be obtained at the grove near the depot, provided by the ladies of the neighborhood, and to be sold for the benefit of the Cleaverville Church. Call your friends together and take any of the Hyde Park trains. Stop at OAKLAND STATION.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

The splendid Side-Wheel Steamer

MOHAWK,

With the most ample and complete accommodations can be chartered for Excursion Parties for the Fourth of July, by applying to

LEDUC & GIBBS, 82 and 84 South Water street.

FOURTH OF JULY!—Hurrah for the BASKET PIC-NIC of the Tabernacle Mission Sunday School, TO WILD WOOD GROVE, NEAR JOLIET.

The Warden of the State Penitentiary has kindly consented to allow us the privilege of visiting that institution, FREE OF CHARGE. You are respectfully invited to accompany us. Don't fail to benefit a good cause. ICE CREAM, etc., will be furnished. Tickets for the round trip, only 50 cents. Children Half Price. Cars leave Alton and St. Louis Depot, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Tickets for sale by S. C. Griggs & Co., and at White & Brabrook, 30 West Madison street.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION

Trip to Waukegan.

MILWAUKEE MEETS CHICAGO.

The St. George's Benevolent Association of Chicago, in concert with the St. George's Association of Milwaukee, will have an Excursion and Pic-Nic to Waukegan on the Fourth of July, to which the sister societies and their friends are cordially invited. To render the trip more agreeable, the services of VAAS & DEAN'S

LIGHT GUARD BAND

Have been secured, thus giving the votaries of Terpsichore an excellent Quadrille Band. Dancing, together with old English games, quoits, foot ball, cricket, &c., will be on the grounds. This trip will afford a rare opportunity for parties having friends in Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, &c., to see them on the Fourth by previous arrangements.

Tickets One Dollar, to be obtained at the following places: Mr. James Willcock, 222 South Clark street; Joseph Butler, 128 South Clark street; Joseph Sobey, 9 North Kinzie street; Sherman House Drug Store, corner Randolph and Clark streets; Blackall's Tea Store, corner State and Madison streets; W. H. Wray, 134 West Randolph street, opposite West Market; J. B. Shaw, 128 West Randolph street; W. H. Wray, 101 South Clark street; Phelps & Seeley's, corner West Randolph and Canal streets; Feuchtel & Reecon, 129 South Clark street; F. Comly, Milwaukee depot; Jones's Coffee House, corner Randolph and Clark streets; Thomas Wilson, Wells street; Foster House, corner Kinzie and Clark streets; John Nash, Ewing's Block, North Clark street; Wm. Bonick, corner Michigan and Rush streets, and from the committee and officers of the Society.

Refreshments will be provided on the ground by the Society. Ample accommodation will be erected on the grounds for ladies and children.

There will be a public celebration by the inhabitants of Waukegan on the Fourth, to which the people of Chicago are invited.

Special trains leave Milwaukee Depot at 8:30 A. M. and Waukegan at 5 P. M.
T. BARRINGWAITH, President.
JOHN COLLINS, Rec. Sec'y.

VAN SCHAACK, 47 STATE STREET,

Has Fluting Irons, Quilling Scissors, Italian Irons, Polishing Irons, Charcoal Irons, &c.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Maser's Patent Ice Cream Freezers, VAN SCHAACK has them, CREAM FROZEN IN FIVE MINUTES.

FRUIT JARS, in Glass, Earthen and Tin, Sold by VAN SCHAACK, No. 47 State street, Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

BATHING APPARATUS—Hip, Sitz, Plunge, Infant and Foot Bath Tubs, at VAN SCHAACK'S, No. 47 State Street, Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

PEACE MAKER, GOLDEN AGE, VULCAN, SNOW BIRD, and other COOK STOVES.

MICHIGAN AVENUE PROPERTY.

Choice Pieces, north of Van Buren street, for sale by

THOMAS B. BRYAN, REAL ESTATE ATTORNEY, No. 1 Bryan Hall.

ILLINOIS ST. ANDREWS' SOCIETY. NOTICE.

The members of this Society are requested to meet at the office of Hervey, Anthony & Gale, on FRIDAY MORNING, the 4th of July, at 9 o'clock A. M., to prepare for joining in the National Celebration of that day. Members will please bring their Badges. Tartan Ribbon will be provided. Every member is particularly requested to be present. Also, any Scotchmen or descendants of Scotchmen, who are not members, are cordially invited to attend. By order, JAMES L. HENDERSON, Secretary.

WIRE WINDOW SHADES, to keep out Flies and Mosquitoes, made and put up by BLAKE, 64 Washington street. Frames for Mosquito Nets, new style, CAN BE APPLIED TO ANY BEDSTEAD.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, Presi dent

CASH ASSETS OVER $8,000,000!

Which is the property of Policy Holders.

This has been the most successful Life Company ever chartered in any country.

As its rates of premiums are the LOWEST, while its assets are GREATER and its Dividends are LARGER than any other Company, it is therefore not only the SAFEST but the CHEAPEST Company to insure in.

Persons insuring should take a Policy which will be good when called for ten, twenty or fifty years hence.

Reports, Circulars and information gratuitously furnished or sent by mail to any address, and applications for insurance received by

B. W. PHILLIPS, Agent for Chicago, E. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin, Post Office address Milwaukee.

GREAT EXHIBITION IN LONDON.—Visitors to Europe this year can procure

RETURN TICKETS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

By the Canadian weekly line of Mail Steamers to Liverpool, Glasgow and Londonderry. Send for particulars to JAS. WARRACK, 11 Lake street, Chicago. SABINE & SEARLE, General Agents, Liverpool and New York.

PRICES REDUCED.

WE ARE SELLING FOR CASH

IC 10x14 Best Charcoal Tin 12.25
IX " " " " 11.25
IC Roofing " " " 11.25
IX " " " " 11.25

EXTRA SIZES IN PROPORTION.

A large and complete stock of GOODS FOR TINNERS USE, Shelf and Heavy Hardware, NAILS, GLASS FARMING TOOLS, AND FENCE WIRE, At the lowest market prices. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake streets.

R. T. CRANE & BRO., LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATERS,

Adapted to private houses, with coal from Radiators. All kinds of buildings heated by STEAM PIPES on the most approved principle. All goods in our line at WHOLESALE, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE, 102 West Lake Street.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS AND OILS. CARBON OIL. For sale at Manufacturer's Prices. 175 LAKE STREET.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING, And Hose. NO. 181 LAKE STREET.

NEW PERFUMES by JAQUES: Extract Garden Lavender, Extract Mayflower, Extract Pond Lilly, Extract Rondeletia, 100 varieties of Lubin's, Baily's Ess. Bouquet, Guerlain's Assorted Extracts. SMITH & DWYER, Dealers in fine Toilet Goods, 92 & 94 LAKE STREET, Opposite Tremont House.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York.

Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland). The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built iron Steamships.

City of New York, Edinburgh, City of Baltimore, Kangaroo, City of Washington, Glasgow, City of Manchester, Vigo, Etna, Bosphorus.

Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 11 Lasalle street, Chicago. Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

BIDWELL'S CELEBRATED COAL OIL AXLE GREASE. The Best Article Made. FULL STOCK IN BOXES, KEGS AND BARRELS Constantly on hand and for sale to the trade At Manufacturer's Prices —AT THE— LAMP AND OIL STORE OF POPE & SLOCUM, Sole Agents for the Manufacturers, 128 Clark St.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN Fruit and Vegetables. I have a large STOCK OF BASKETS Suitable for shipping strawberries, huckleberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, cherries, peaches, plums, tomatoes, &c. Also, MARKET BASKETS of every style and quality. NATHANIEL WHITE, Wholesale Dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware.

ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS. MY NEW Alcohol Apparatus, Said to be the finest piece of copper work in the country, capacity of one hundred barrels per day, Is now open for Public Inspection.

PRIME BARLEY MALT AT ...

CITY HOSPITAL.—This institution ...

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF PAPER HANGINGS, ...

NOTICE.—Our commission ...

CLOTHES WRINGERS, Solid Rubber Rollers. ...

A GENTLEMAN HAVING ...

[Facing page, partly visible at left edge:]

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers. FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., At House No. 70 Monroe St., AT AUCTION. ALL IN GOOD ORDER. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TWO NEW PIANO FORTES, French Plate Mirrors, Engravings, Buggy, Harness, &c. AT AUCTION.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, TRADE SALE OF 34 Casks Double Thick Porcelain and Parian Ware, 275 boxes AMERICAN FLINT GLASSWARE, AND 1,000 MIRRORS. AT AUCTION. PARIAN WARE. Glassware and Mirrors.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, AUCTIONEERS. Master's Sale. Thursday, the Tenth Day of July, A. D. 1862. Boilers, Steam Engines, Machinery and Iron Works.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.—By S. Nickerson.

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday, By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—House and Lot No. 90 Hinsdale Street.

FOR SALE—A new Double Buggy.

FOR SALE—A Span of Mules, Wagon and Harness.

FOR SALE—A variety of seven Octave Pianos.

FOR SALE—The Farm formerly known as belonging to Col. Philo White.

FOR SALE—THE MERCHANT and Grist Mill, known as the "COMO MILL," Situated on Rock River, in Whiteside County, Illinois.

PORTABLE ENGINES.—Two new Portable Engines. For Sale Cheap for Cash.

To Rent.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A suit of unfurnished front rooms, suitable for a gentleman and his wife.

BOARDING.—A large pleasant furnished Room.

BOARDING—Large and pleasant upper Rooms to let, with good board.

BOARDING—Furnished Rooms with Board.

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife and two or three single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A very pleasant suite of front rooms (furnished).

Lost.

LOST—On the morning of June 27th, on Lake street.

LOST—$50 REWARD.—On Wednesday, June 25th, from North Wells street.

AGENTS, PEDLERS, TRADERS AND THE SPECULATING CLASSES.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—Any Person.

[Tribune.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1862.

MORE GOOD WORK DONE.

The test oath bill passed the House yesterday and awaits the President's signature to become a law. The House have passed the tariff bill. The Senate has passed the army appropriation bill, combining with a humane and liberal provision in the appropriation in aid of wounded and sick soldiers.

THE ENGLISH NEWS.

The news by the steamer City of Baltimore at New York, is sufficiently significant of the complications likely to spring from the masterly inactivity policy and its ... The cold and unsympathizing criticisms of the leading foreign journals, the foreshadowing of the measure to be brought before Parliament for intervention may well cause increased watchfulness on the part of our government, and the neglect of no war preparations that may be suggested by the possible new aspects of our affairs.

THE ANNIVERSARY.

There is a fair prospect now of a fine celebration of the coming Forth of July, in this city. The surly and secesh members of the Council have withdrawn their obnoxious presence from the arrangement committees and left the management of matters to the really Union men. The Mayor is going East and will not be here to retard and bother the committees, and others who have rendered themselves obnoxious are going out of town. It now looks as if the celebration will be a complete success. The procession will be miles in length and an exceedingly imposing pageant.

THE ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND.

We cannot share the delight of some of our cotemporaries at the recent affair before Richmond. It may argue a cheerful disposition to look at the bright side of events as they occur, but it is of questionable advantage to inflate reverses into victories. There has been far too much of this already in this war. The people have a right to know the worst, for it is they who have to provide for it. The details of the recent battle are still too confused to furnish a clear idea of what has actually taken place, but from what has already been given us, loyal men, whose hearts bleed afresh with every disaster to the Union cause, will not be easily persuaded that the advantage gained is not on the side of the enemy, nor will these loyal men be entirely compensated by being told that the splendid strategy is all on our side. This same strategy we were lately called upon to admire in the slow and difficult advance of our right wing. Its progress was marked with the blood of many of our sons; the time it occupied has seen the rude trench of the soldier's burial close over many hundred victims of swamp malarias; still we were bid to rest assured that all was going on well, and a bloodless victory would compensate for all.

WHAT HALLECK DID NOT DO.

Matters have a bad look in Arkansas. The campaign in Virginia may have its silver lining, but assuredly that side of the cloud is not now turned to the public. The whole region of the Southwest is filled with guerrilla parties, and the few Unionists that might be disposed to show themselves are kept down by absolute terrorism. All this is not a cheerful picture, and no small share of it may be set down to Gen. Halleck. The people gave him a large army splendidly equipped. That he might not give the Potomac plea for inactivity, of their raw unfitness for service the army at Pittsburg Landing could point to Donelson, and Somerset, and Shiloh. But Gen. Halleck's policy defeated the expectations of the people. He gave the enemy rest and ease behind their entrenchments. He did not "move on their works." He allowed weeks and months to pass while he was working his own soldiers to excess in the trenches, and the rebels seeing his policy rejoiced thereat and kept inquisitive federal scouting parties at bay with a thin line of pickets. Finally, when the people were expecting tidings of a victory, and to be told, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," there came only the barren dispatch, "The enemy have marched out of Corinth and we have marched in." But what of the enemy? ask the people. Gen. Halleck has been looking after him ever since. This, then, was what Gen. Halleck did not do. He did not whip the rebels; he did not give the Federal cause a victory. When the rebel army lay before him he forebore to attack and crush it. He allowed time for the transportation back to Virginia of large bodies of rebel troops previously spared thence by a like masterly inactivity on the Potomac. He permitted their dispersion to guerrilla work throughout the southwest. And now, when loyal men look gloomily at Virginia and Arkansas, and wonder at rebel daring within an hours' ride of Memphis, may not Gen. Halleck come in for his not inconsiderable portion of responsibility? The people gave him a task which he did not do. His only completed labors in the field were Order No. 3, by which he kept the blacks up to their work for the rebels, and the order excluding newspaper correspondents from the security and quiet of his camps.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF HIM.

The following is from a Washington dispatch to the N. Y. *Tribune*, of the 30th ult:

MR. BROWNING AT HOME.

Keen observers, who have recently returned from Illinois, say that the most unpopular man in that State is Mr. Senator Browning. Republicans once warmly his friends have been completely alienated by his course at this Congress, and declare that a Democrat could not so mischievously misrepresent them. There is not the slightest probability that he will be nominated by any party in the Legislature which is to fill the seat to which he was appointed by the Governor.

A very strong protest against his appointment to a place on the bench of the supreme court, should the bill re-organizing it pass, will be presented to the president. Letters received from Illinois by Republican Congressmen, confirm these statements.

What is here stated will find few in Illinois to dispute it. The appointment of this man to a seat in the Senate is the most unpopular act ever done by Gov. Yates. He was selected as a Republican, but he has misrepresented that party most shamefully. Republicans would infinitely prefer that a Vallandigham Democrat had been appointed. They would not then feel disgraced and chagrined by his subserviency to the interests of the secessionists, because not responsible for his behavior.

Mr. Browning has devoted his time to shielding the rebel ringleaders from punishment by confiscation of their effects and slaves, and fishing for a seat on the supreme bench, at the hands of a president whose nomination he strenuously opposed, and to whose election he contributed nothing, such was his animosity towards the great Illinoisan. But it is not alone in a pro-slavery role that he shines, for he is found acting the dog in the manger in regard to the location of the Illinois arsenal. First, he insisted that it should be located at Quincy, instead of Rock Island. Failing in that he tried to kill the bill by substituting Springfield—any place but in the Republican part of the State. When he could not beat Rock Island, finally he voted against the whole bill, rather than let Rock Island be one of the places for a Western arsenal for the repair of arms. Those voting with him were the rebel and semi-secesh Senators, Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Kennedy, Powell and Saulsbury.

There is just one favor the Republicans of Illinois would ask at his hands, and that is, that he may cease pretending to be a Republican. Let him put on the uniform of those he serves and call himself a peace-... democrat. The secession ... hail him as a "brother."

The Tribune.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1862.

OFFICERS EXEMPT FROM WAR TAX BILL.

An analysis of the new tax bill shows that the offices under it will not be as lucrative as has been generally supposed.

One assessor and collector are to be appointed for each congressional district by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. They appoint their deputies for the various counties of their district, the members of Congress having nothing to do with it at all; and will be controlled in their selections, we suppose, by qualifications, and the manifestations of public opinion of the various localities.

The pay of the district assessor is three dollars per day, except when hearing appeals, when the pay is five dollars per day. He receives also in addition one dollar for every hundred names on the duplicate he prepares and delivers to the district collector.

The district collector receives four per cent. on the first $100,000 collected in his district, and two per cent. on all over that amount. There is a maximum, that no collector shall receive over $10,000 for himself and all his deputies in any district. But, in our Western rural districts, there being no taxes on lands or town lots, or houses, or cattle, or grain, or incomes less than $600 per year, there is not much probability that the aggregate fees of a collector and his deputies will amount to anything like that sum.

The district collector is responsible on his bond for all of his deputies, and makes such arrangements as to compensation with them as he pleases. It is quite evident from the bill, that he cannot allow them over two per cent. on what they collect; as that would leave him for his responsibility and labor, just $2,000 if $100,000 were collected in the district, and no more if a million were collected.

The deputy assessors receive three dollars per day for the time actually employed in assessing and one dollar per hundred names for the tax payers entered on their duplicate. How long a time will be required to assess an average county, we cannot now estimate. Where a large majority of the people will have nothing to pay, as in the West, it will take less time proportionately. In manufacturing and commercial localities, longer time will be required.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to report on the rules under which the assessment and collection were to be made; and will of course require the former to be completed as promptly as possible that the collection may commence. From all which, we infer that none of the officers will be likely to get very rich out of their fees.

SCIENTIFIC WARFARE.

A very remarkable book is that entitled "Summary of the Art of War, by Emil Schalk," in which the scientific principles of warfare are applied prophetically to the movements in the present rebellion. We all acknowledge the fact that war is eminently a science, not one of the exact sciences, but nevertheless a science; in which the element of chance enters very largely, to be sure; but that simply has the effect of making the art more difficult of acquisition, and success the more meritorious. Still in reasoning on general principles, very broadly, without descending to details, we may reach results which will be absolutely correct, and prophecies which seem at first blush very startling, are but logical deductions from premises which are well established. Thus we have always had the conviction, which nothing could shake, that the North must conquer in this rebellion, and must subjugate the Southern people, and colonize the Southern States; because, notwithstanding all the specious and lofty talk about the vast extent of territory, and pride of the Southern heart, it is plain that the North is stronger, more populous and more wealthy than the South, and their motives for gaining their end are fully as powerful. For we must have the Mississippi River, and we cannot have a hostile and unconquered nation so closely contiguous to us as the Southern are to the Northern States. This we arrive at without taking into consideration the moral element of the detestation of slavery—an element which is every day gaining more preponderating force.

It would be easy to follow out this reasoning into greater detail, but we turn to a similar piece of reasoning on the purely military view of the subject. In the book we have mentioned, Mr. Schalk divides our army (by anticipation, it must be remembered, for he wrote last summer) about as it has been in fact divided. He anticipates the advance upon Richmond by way of Fortress Monroe, and rightly judges that it must be irresistible; no matter how great the struggle, or what the loss of life, it must be successful. The policy of the rebels would be the concentration of their forces at the right points, using concentric lines in defense, and always making use of their interior lines; attacking divergently, and aiming to overwhelm isolated portions of the Union forces. This is exactly the policy they have adopted. Mr. Schalk predicts the march of the rebels up the valley of the Shenandoah, and says they will advance on Washington by way of Point of Rocks, or cut off the line of communication in the rear of Baltimore, or advance into Pennsylvania. This is precisely what some other people anticipated, and wanted to prevent—precisely what was attempted; and prevented by what must stand in history as one of the most brilliant achievements of the war; the masterly retreat and heroic defense of Gen. Banks.

Turning to the west, our author says that in the natural course of war, Kentucky must be evacuated by the rebels, and they would be forced out of Tennessee. *The line of the evacuation is precisely the line of Albert Sidney Johnston's retreat.* Then, he says, the first concentration of Northern and Southern armies must take place in Northern Alabama near Decatur, and a great battle would ensue. This reasoning is predicated principally on railroad routes, but if Mr. Schalk had known of the peculiar advantages of Pittsburgh Landing, he would undoubtedly have predicted the battle of Shiloh to the letter. The battle of Shiloh was a struggle for that Landing. The great battle expected by Schalk was prevented by the evacuation of Corinth but the general correctness of the reasoning is startling.

Since Mr. Schalk has been proved substantially a true prophet as to everything which has taken place, it may be interesting to know where he puts Beauregard's army now. He says it will concentrate in northern Alabama, and that a great battle will ensue there. The last prediction of Mr. Schalk, or is it rather a suggestion, seems to us lame. He says that the rebel general, if enterprising, would, after the battle, march on Memphis, cross the river to Arkansas, and overwhelm any small opposing force, to St. Louis, "a result," which, he wisely observes, "would be sufficient for a very enterprising general and army." So it would; but it is about 300 miles by land through the hostile country, and we have an army of the river. We could, therefore successfully anticipate any such movement and rob it of its danger.

On the whole, this is a very remarkable book, and may be read with great profit by the general reader as well as the military student. It must give to all the more generous to know that our success has been predicted on scientific as well as moral grounds; for though we do not pretend to be [illegible] that the rebellion will be put down, but not before. The "federals" have got to adopt a more vigorous and able-bodied policy before the Union is saved.

☞ There are reciprocal obligations between a government and its citizens. The latter are bound to defend and obey it. The former to protect and secure them in all their lawful rights. But where the citizen refuses to obey the requirements of the constitution, refuses to uphold the authority of the government and undertakes to subvert them, he has put himself beyond the pale of the protection to which he was entitled while loyal to the constitution. He can no longer claim its privileges and bounties. He has become an enemy and outlaw, and the first duty of the government is to scourge him into submission, and the next to punish him for his rebellion. If he has led others astray his punishment must be the more severe, while a portion of theirs may be remitted. These are propositions of law and common sense which have the sanction of uniform precedent and the support of justice and wisdom.

☞ If slavery were abolished in the cotton States, every colored man would leave the North within twelve months and migrate to the South. The blacks stay in these cold regions because they have not been allowed to go South and be *free*. Give them *freedom* in the cotton States and they will disappear from this side of Mason and Dixon.

An Apostate.

The Albany *Evening Journal* has furnished very few useful and welcome quotations to the pro-slavery organs for months, but the return of its veteran editor from Europe has been signalized by a revival of the characteristics of 1850-61. Thus the Cincinnati *Enquirer* copies from its columns and commends the following as "from one of the ablest and most influential journals of the North." Here it is:

"The chief architects of rebellion, before it broke out into open war, were the authors of the infernal designs by the ultra abolitionists of the North. This was but too true, for without such aid the South could never have been united against the Union. But for the incendiary recommendations which rendered the otherwise fruitful Helper book a firebrand, North Carolina could not have been forced out of the Union. And, even now, the ultra abolition press and speech-makers are aggravating the horrors they helped to create, and thus, by playing into the hands of the leaders of the rebellion, are keeping down the Union men of the South, and rendering re-union difficult, if not impossible."

Sentiments like the above, we need hardly remark, meet the hearty approval of the Albany *Argus*, which copies the above, and adds:

"It is gratifying to find an organ of the position and influence of the Evening Journal coming out so truthfully against which too many of its party close their eyes, and boldly denouncing that evil spirit in the Republican world that plays into the hands of treason and shiver the Union into fragments rather than abate its daring to abolitionize the country. The return of the veteran editor of the *Journal* will be hailed with satisfaction, if it be to establish for it once more the constant advocacy of such sentiments."

Just so! If the *Journal* will only keep straight on, in the future, there is no reason why it and the *Argus* should squabble for the State printing. Just unite the two papers, call them *Argus and Journal or Journal and Argus*, as may be agreed on, and let the State patronage be devoted to the dissemination of sound conservative principles and hearty denunciation of "the ultra abolition press and speech-makers." When people are agreed as to essentials, why quarrel about names?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The last Throes on the Confiscation Bill—An appeal from the rebels to the Democrats—Speech of Gen. Fremont—Letter from Mr. Kinney on the Chicago Tribune—Gen. McClernand on Other Things—The Democratic Railroad Bill and the Iowa Land Grant—The Additional Member of Congress from Illinois.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1862.

The Senate is in the last throes on the Confiscation Bill. The result will have reached your readers before this letter is printed. I fear the result. It seems at this moment almost certain that a sufficient number of Republicans will vote with the Democrats to substitute the Clark (Senate) bill for the House bill, to defeat the latter measure. The unfortunate feature of the case is, that in the present stage of the two bills under parliamentary law, all who are opposed to any confiscation bill can and will vote for Mr. Clark's measure as an alternative against the one from the House, although they intended to vote against either, or both, on a final test. This fifteen Democratic and Border State votes, if they are all in their seats, (not including Wright of Indiana, and Wilson of Missouri, who are expected to vote for the House bill,) in favor of Mr. Clarke's bill as a substitute, which will be thrown against the same bill on the final vote. This shows conclusively how malapropos was the motion to create the secret committee on confiscation in the Senate. Anterior to that motion Judge Trumbull's bill was *the Senate bill*. True, a motion to substitute Judge Collamer's bill, or any other half way measure, for Judge Brandley's, or for the House bill, would have received the the same number of Democratic and Border State votes, but it was then only one measure, the number of Republican votes that will now be cast in that direction.

I am not disposed to denounce those who conscientiously believe that there is no constitutional power to confiscate the property of rebels. But I think there never was another example like that of the bulk of Union people's zealous support of the Executive, and the talk here among the merchants is general that the head of the old Chamber of Commerce is apparent in this discriminating process in Philadelphia. The idea is that the secessionists have given their Memphis friends the names of Union merchants here who seceded from the secession Chamber of Commerce.

Commander Porter's gunboat, the Essex (shortened on the chimneys of the boat to "S. X.") is now ready for service and made a trial trip on Saturday. An incident occurred during the trip which occasioned considerable excitement in the city during the evening. Some facts were not correctly reported. The Essex approached the mill of J. & E. Walsh in the north part of the city, where a large confederate flag was flaunted to and fro by a staff and thrown from the window. The sailors wanted to fire on the building immediately, but Commodore Porter ruled that he would be, however, entitled to a chance to cut off the staff before any other effort was made. The common sense has prevailed over the granite impediments of jurisprudence, and we witness the results in the Essex and Fort Davis territory between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean.

The appointment of Gen. Pope to the command of the army of Virginia was made in pursuance of a law of Congress passed at this session, authorizing the President to give the command of more than one field army to any officer who was then at Frankfin with 22,000 men, directing him to march at once to Harrisonburg and to forage on the enemy. The movement would have cut off Jackson's retreat beyond even his skill and rapidity. Gen. Fremont replied that he would not have any attempt on the march, and that he would be there "to-morrow (Monday) noon." He then marched off to Moorefield, at right angles with the line he was directed to take, for the purpose of getting into the Shenandoah Valley within eighteen hours, he was nearly a week in doing it, and then left by the most direct place. He came into the valley at Strasburg, instead of Harrisonburg, and by that time Jackson had done all the mischief and got away. Fremont's subsequent movement to the Republican rear of Jackson, were apparently vigorous, and as successful as the previous blunder would admit. Gen. Shields declared openly that he told him his hand to, and he has received the condemnation of the Senate, by being rejected as a major-general.

To-day there is considerable excitement in the city, caused by the suppression of news from McClellan by the War Department. Information is felt to be kept back, but which should go back; but whether good or bad, we have only the stoic afforded by the Baltimore dispatch. On Change of news, only one version is current. Another was heard, and in substance that was indignation because the War Department suppressed the dispatches. If the news is good, people want to hear it; if bad, it is well the country should be warned in time so as to be prepared for any emergency. Truly, after the secessionists's an opportunity for originating all kinds of rumors of reverses to the Union army. The rumor most widely circulated is that Gen. Halleck is "shot from the ambush of his own staff." Another is that the Chickahominy has been beaten, and all the troops not captured have retreated to Whitehouse under cover of the gunboats.

There is trouble in the best regiment Missouri has in the field—the 8th, sometimes called the American Zouaves. Major Meloon did hatched resigned, Capt. Gamble appointed Lieut. W. M. Wherry, of the regular army, to fill the vacancy. Lieut. Wherry is a Missourian and was among the first to enter the lists against traitors. The regiment, however, feel aggrieved because Capt. Kirby was not promoted in preference to Lieut. McLean. Lieut. Wherry has consented to stand aside if Gov. Gamble will appoint a major from the regiment, but insists on the commission if an outsider is to have the place. Nearly one-half the members of the 8th Missouri are Illinoisans who could not get into Illinois regiments when the war was got up, and they could not be compelled to take rides, they rush by hundreds to the federal outposts and ask to be supplied with the rifles they threw away when compelled to take flight from the State.

Gen. White has served the notice that some of the most respectable and wealthy ladies in Fairfax County will leave their farms, spacious dwellings, and elegant furniture, and repair to him for aid, being sent by their husbands near a hundred miles through by-ways, to bring the different companies and squads out where they can properly arm and organize.

Gen. White promptly sent four columns of cavalry on parallel lines to penetrate the State for near a hundred miles and open up all the roads, so that all desirous of escaping could do so. They have not yet returned, but we expect they will have a lively time before the get back, and will bring a goodly number of the "highwaymen," as well as Union men.

We have secessionist the names of all that party that fired upon a couple of our wagons the other day, when Meisner, of company A, and King of company C, was killed. Hawkins, of company C, was taken prisoner and after going the rounds of the various secesh camps, reached the headquarters of Gen. McBride, in whose charge he remains.

Gen. Cox is now in Washington, and has been in consultation with the President and Secretary of War. He is to be assigned to a command in the field.

We find nowhere more sensible articles or points unanswerable in opposition to the traitors and their northern sympathizers than in *Harper's Weekly*, which is the beginning of its career was positively pro-slavery.

In the last number we find the following vigorous reply to the constant yelping of northern defenders of slavery:

Whenever a vigorous military measure is proposed there is a cry from certain people and papers that this or that is for the misfortune of the constitution and the Union as it was. Certainly it is; but what then? What is the Union as it was? It is the Union of the people living in thirty-four States under one supreme national government, which by the constitution has it in its power to secure obedience to its authority from every citizen in the land, by military force if necessary.

That is what the government is doing. This war is the effort of the government to reduce armed rebels to its authority. By the constitution the president is made commander-in-chief, and he may employ any means necessary to suppress insurrection. When that military force is counted by hundreds of thousands, and confronted by hundreds of thousands of armed rebels, when bloody battles are fought, cities besieged, and a stern blockade established, there is war between the government and the insurgents, whose acts are treason and felonies, and who are to be subdued by every means known to war.

Every military act under the clause of the constitution which authorizes the military suppression of the rebellion, and all constitutional rights inconsistent with a state of war are suspended. Every military act suppression of the United States has a constitutional immunity against the taking of his life by the government, except during the process of hearing indictment, trial, etc. But the government took the life of Sidney Johnston, at Shiloh, without any indictment or trial whatever. Was it unconstitutional? Not at all. It was just as constitutional as the hanging of Gordon. For the constitution-at-it-is authorizes the use of military force without due warning, as much as it guarantees individual life and liberty, and when the Union-as-it-was-and-is-to-be-again is firmly established, it will be as much a crime to kill a traitor who has not lost his life by military necessity will enjoy all the civil guarantees for it.

And so with whatever else may fall within the range of military necessity. By the law of war passed in the House our army is to be fed at the expense of the rebels. Every citizen has a right to every crop, but the soldiers and the cattle of every rebel will be peremptorily seized and appropriated to the use of the government where they are the army where it was done.

The amputation of my man Ring's leg the other day by Dr. Humiston was a very brilliant and scientific piece of surgery; and Dr. Murphy, of our regiment, who assisted, declared that he had never seen it exceeded. It will be remembered that the Doctor was detained as post surgeon at Syracuse, and was not in the battle of Fea Ridge, joining the regiment soon afterwards. I am sure that to cut a man's legs off, as close as possible to the body, is a rather difficult job. This is the first time I have had a chance to cut off since he has been in the service.

The celebrated Colonel White, which I took pride to show a few days since in Nassau, has been sent to Springfield, and has been, by General Brown, ordered into close confinement under charges of being a spy. He being present in uniform, stepped upon a box and made a short speech, showing up the treachery of sham Democracy in the convention which framed the secession platform, how that Republicans unanimously supported Democrats for members of the constitutional convention; how Democrats, after being elected by the Republican votes, became the most intense partisans, and attempted to oust Gov. Yates and the whole Republican State administration; how they refused to vote for the State treasury of $3,500,000 to pay the fraudulent McAllister and Stebbins bonds; how they attempted to arrest the Republican majority of Jackson, were apparently vigorous, and as successful as the previous blunder would admit. Gen. Shields declared openly that he told him his hand to, and he has received the condemnation of the Senate, by being rejected as a major-general.

To-day there is considerable excitement in the city, caused by the suppression of news from McClellan by the War Department. Information is felt to be kept back, but which should go back; but whether good or bad, we have only the stoic afforded by the Baltimore dispatch. On Change of news, only one version is current. Another was heard, and in substance that was indignation because the War Department suppressed the dispatches. If the news is good, people want to hear it; if bad, it is well the country should be warned in time so as to be prepared for any emergency. Truly, after the secessionists's an opportunity for originating all kinds of rumors of reverses to the Union army. The rumor most widely circulated is that Gen. Halleck is "shot from the ambush of his own staff." Another is that the Chickahominy has been beaten, and all the troops not captured have retreated to Whitehouse under cover of the gunboats.

There is trouble in the best regiment Missouri has in the field—the 8th, sometimes called the American Zouaves. Major Meloon did hatched resigned, Capt. Gamble appointed Lieut. W. M. Wherry, of the regular army, to fill the vacancy. Lieut. Wherry is a Missourian and was among the first to enter the lists against traitors. The regiment, however, feel aggrieved because Capt. Kirby was not promoted in preference to Lieut. McLean. Lieut. Wherry has consented to stand aside if Gov. Gamble will appoint a major from the regiment, but insists on the commission if an outsider is to have the place. Nearly one-half the members of the 8th Missouri are Illinoisans who could not get into Illinois regiments when the war was got up, and they could not be compelled to take rides, they rush by hundreds to the federal outposts and ask to be supplied with the rifles they threw away when compelled to take flight from the State.

Gen. White has served the notice that some of the most respectable and wealthy ladies in Fairfax County will leave their farms, spacious dwellings, and elegant furniture, and repair to him for aid, being sent by their husbands near a hundred miles through by-ways, to bring the different companies and squads out where they can properly arm and organize.

Gen. White promptly sent four columns of cavalry on parallel lines to penetrate the State for near a hundred miles and open up all the roads, so that all desirous of escaping could do so. They have not yet returned, but we expect they will have a lively time before the get back, and will bring a goodly number of the "highwaymen," as well as Union men.

We have secessionist the names of all that party that fired upon a couple of our wagons the other day, when Meisner, of company A, and King of company C, was killed. Hawkins, of company C, was taken prisoner and after going the rounds of the various secesh camps, reached the headquarters of Gen. McBride, in whose charge he remains.

Gen. Cox is now in Washington, and has been in consultation with the President and Secretary of War. He is to be assigned to a command in the field.

The citizens of Earlville and surrounding country, being satisfied that the secession constitution is defeated, an immense crowd of people assembled early last evening in front of J. C. Moore's office, and after the kindling of bonfires and burning of tar barrells, and amid the firing of anvils, beating of drums, &c, to give vent to their joy at the defeat of secession. Soon after which, numerous and loud calls were made by the crowd for Mr. J. Wirick to give them a speech. Mr. Wirick being present immediately stepped upon a box and made a short speech, showing up the treachery of sham Democracy in the convention which framed the secession ordinance, how that Republicans unanimously supported Democrats for members of the constitutional convention; how Democrats, after being elected by the Republican votes, became the most intense partisans, and attempted to oust Gov. Yates and the whole Republican State administration; how they refused to vote for the State treasury of $3,500,000 to pay the fraudulent McAllister and Stebbins bonds; how they attempted to arrest the Republican majority of Jackson, were apparently vigorous, and as successful as the previous blunder would admit. Gen. Shields declared openly that he told him his hand to, and he has received the condemnation of the Senate, by being rejected as a major-general.

To-day there is considerable excitement in the city, caused by the suppression of news from McClellan by the War Department. Information is felt to be kept back, but which should go back; but whether good or bad, we have only the stoic afforded by the Baltimore dispatch. On Change of news, only one version is current. Another was heard, and in substance that was indignation because the War Department suppressed the dispatches. If the news is good, people want to hear it; if bad, it is well the country should be warned in time so as to be prepared for any emergency. Truly, after the secessionists's an opportunity for originating all kinds of rumors of reverses to the Union army. The rumor most widely circulated is that Gen. Halleck is "shot from the ambush of his own staff." Another is that the Chickahominy has been beaten, and all the troops not captured have retreated to Whitehouse under cover of the gunboats.

There is trouble in the best regiment Missouri has in the field—the 8th, sometimes called the American Zouaves. Major Meloon did hatched resigned, Capt. Gamble appointed Lieut. W. M. Wherry, of the regular army, to fill the vacancy. Lieut. Wherry is a Missourian and was among the first to enter the lists against traitors. The regiment, however, feel aggrieved because Capt. Kirby was not promoted in preference to Lieut. McLean. Lieut. Wherry has consented to stand aside if Gov. Gamble will appoint a major from the regiment, but insists on the commission if an outsider is to have the place. Nearly one-half the members of the 8th Missouri are Illinoisans who could not get into Illinois regiments when the war was got up, and they could not be compelled to take rides, they rush by hundreds to the federal outposts and ask to be supplied with the rifles they threw away when compelled to take flight from the State.

Gen. White has served the notice that some of the most respectable and wealthy ladies in Fairfax County will leave their farms, spacious dwellings, and elegant furniture, and repair to him for aid, being sent by their husbands near a hundred miles through by-ways, to bring the different companies and squads out where they can properly arm and organize.

Gen. White promptly sent four columns of cavalry on parallel lines to penetrate the State for near a hundred miles and open up all the roads, so that all desirous of escaping could do so. They have not yet returned, but we expect they will have a lively time before the get back, and will bring a goodly number of the "highwaymen," as well as Union men.

We have secessionist the names of all that party that fired upon a couple of our wagons the other day, when Meisner, of company A, and King of company C, was killed. Hawkins, of company C, was taken prisoner and after going the rounds of the various secesh camps, reached the headquarters of Gen. McBride, in whose charge he remains.

Gen. Cox is now in Washington, and has been in consultation with the President and Secretary of War. He is to be assigned to a command in the field.

Earlville Still Lives.

EARLVILLE, Ill., June 25, 1862.

Editor Chicago Tribune:

The citizens of Earlville and surrounding country, being satisfied that the secession constitution is defeated, an immense crowd of people assembled early last evening in front of J. C. Moore's office, and after the kindling of bonfires and burning of tar barrells, and amid the firing of anvils, beating of drums, &c, to give vent to their joy at the defeat of secession. Soon after which, numerous and loud calls were made by the crowd for Mr. J. Wirick to give them a speech. Mr. Wirick being present immediately stepped upon a box and made a short speech, showing up the treachery of sham Democracy in the convention which framed the secession ordinance, how that Republicans unanimously supported Democrats for members of the constitutional convention; how Democrats, after being elected by the Republican votes, became the most intense partisans, and attempted to oust Gov. Yates and the whole Republican State administration; how they refused to vote for the State treasury of $3,500,000 to pay the fraudulent McAllister and Stebbins bonds; how they attempted to arrest the Republican majority of Jackson, were apparently vigorous, and as successful as the previous blunder would admit. Gen. Shields declared openly that he told him his hand to, and he has received the condemnation of the Senate, by being rejected as a major-general.

To-day there is considerable excitement in the city, caused by the suppression of news from McClellan by the War Department. Information is felt to be kept back, but which should go back; but whether good or bad, we have only the stoic afforded by the Baltimore dispatch. On Change of news, only one version is current. Another was heard, and in substance that was indignation because the War Department suppressed the dispatches. If the news is good, people want to hear it; if bad, it is well the country should be warned in time so as to be prepared for any emergency. Truly, after the secessionists's an opportunity for originating all kinds of rumors of reverses to the Union army. The rumor most widely circulated is that Gen. Halleck is "shot from the ambush of his own staff." Another is that the Chickahominy has been beaten, and all the troops not captured have retreated to Whitehouse under cover of the gunboats.

There is trouble in the best regiment Missouri has in the field—the 8th, sometimes called the American Zouaves. Major Meloon did hatched resigned, Capt. Gamble appointed Lieut. W. M. Wherry, of the regular army, to fill the vacancy. Lieut. Wherry is a Missourian and was among the first to enter the lists against traitors. The regiment, however, feel aggrieved because Capt. Kirby was not promoted in preference to Lieut. McLean. Lieut. Wherry has consented to stand aside if Gov. Gamble will appoint a major from the regiment, but insists on the commission if an outsider is to have the place. Nearly one-half the members of the 8th Missouri are Illinoisans who could not get into Illinois regiments when the war was got up, and they could not be compelled to take rides, they rush by hundreds to the federal outposts and ask to be supplied with the rifles they threw away when compelled to take flight from the State.

Gen. White has served the notice that some of the most respectable and wealthy ladies in Fairfax County will leave their farms, spacious dwellings, and elegant furniture, and repair to him for aid, being sent by their husbands near a hundred miles through by-ways, to bring the different companies and squads out where they can properly arm and organize.

Gen. White promptly sent four columns of cavalry on parallel lines to penetrate the State for near a hundred miles and open up all the roads, so that all desirous of escaping could do so. They have not yet returned, but we expect they will have a lively time before the get back, and will bring a goodly number of the "highwaymen," as well as Union men.

We have secessionist the names of all that party that fired upon a couple of our wagons the other day, when Meisner, of company A, and King of company C, was killed. Hawkins, of company C, was taken prisoner and after going the rounds of the various secesh camps, reached the headquarters of Gen. McBride, in whose charge he remains.

Gen. Cox is now in Washington, and has been in consultation with the President and Secretary of War. He is to be assigned to a command in the field.

The Clergy.

[From the Nashville Union, 27th.]

Rev. R. B. C. Howell, Dr. Sehon, Dr. Ford, Dr. Sawrie, Dr. Baldwin and Rev. W. H. Wharton, appeared before Gen. Buell, acting at the executive office, according to appointment at the previous interview. Rev. W. H. Wharton, appeared separately from the others, and held an hour's conversation with the Governor. In consequence of bad health he was paroled for some days. The others were sent without parole, to report to the provost marshal, Lieut. Colonel McClain, who is acting in the absence of Col. Mathews, with instructions to hear them. Whether they have provided they would give evidence of their loyalty by taking the oath of allegiance, and giving bond for $5,000 each for its faithful observance, I do not know. Before taking the oath, to send them to the penitentiary, to remain there until arrangements should be made to convey them South, and to give them with the warning that if they attempted to return they would be dealt with as spies. The parsons all declining, they were immediately sent out to Mr. Overstreet's, where the Rev. Parson Brownlow's family and prairie State of Illinois in antagonism to the federal government, in order to compel a dishonorable compromise with armed rebels. Not which, I have watched and repeated calls made by the audience for A. J. Grover, Esq., and C. T. Sutphen, Esq., for a speech, but immediately stepped forward, and made a few forcible and cogent remarks, appropriate to the occasion, and which pleased the audience much. Three cheers for Grover, returned to their homes in great glee.

OLD CONSTITUTION.

A Change of Sentiment.

NEVADA, Livingston Co., June 28, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Livingston County in this State gave a majority for Pierce in 1852 of sixty-three. In 1856 Fremont got 1,600 majority. In 1860 Lincoln got 886 majority, and on the new constitution question, she rolled in only 614 majority, against over 1,500 majority. Now in view of the fact that the Republicans of the county went in and supported a Union ticket for county officers and gave the Democrats two of the three county judges and county treasurer,—and through their influence and patronage a defunct secession sheet was resurrected, and done all it could for the adoption of the instrument. Also, we are laid under great obligations to the delegate to the constitutional convention from McLean county (Mr. Orme) for his able and masterly arguments to aid the secessionists of the county in adopting the nefarious instrument. We congratulate the Democracy on all such accessions to their ranks, and hope they will have a need time in sending Mr. Orme to Congress from the district he has carried out.

J. M.

Truth from an Unexpected Quarter.

The negro, Hawkins, who was hung on Friday last, in New York, for the murder of Capt. Adams on the high seas, made a speech on the scaffold, in which he said of president Lincoln:

"I believe the President did exactly right in not interfering in my case. I hold no spite or malice to any one. I believe Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, is a just man, and so are many of his officers. They stand by the Union with Fourth. We tried they will feel duly sensible of the importance of the connection

☞ Hon. U. F. Linder, of this city, will deliver the Fourth of July oration at DeKalb Center. The people in DeKalb intend to have a regular old fashioned celebration.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Improved Condition of Affairs

RETURN OF REBEL OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

The transport steamer Marion, Capt. Phillips, arrived here this morning from New Orleans, bringing news from that city to June 20—two days later than our previous advices.

The news from New Orleans, by this arrival is interesting. The city is reviving in every way. Stocks of goods have been received, General Butler exercises such strict discipline over his soldiers that no depredations are committed upon property, the Union sentiment is gradually gaining strength, and as regards the spread of rebel soldiers, we are pleased to forward to the oath, that Gen. Shepley has been obliged to extend the time of registry.

THE RETURN OF REBEL OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

The following is the text of the order issued by General Shepley, extending the time for the return of officers and soldiers:

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, } NEW ORLEANS, June 16, 1862.

"GENERAL ORDER No. 74.—All navy officers and soldiers of the confederate army, desirous of complying with the provisions of General Order No. 12, have been unable to do so in consequence of the crowd of applicants, it is therefore ordered that the time for registry under said order is hereby extended to (and including) the 25d day of June, 1862.

"By command of G. F. SHEPLEY, "E. MILITARY Commandant of New Orleans. "EDWIN ILSLEY, A. A. A. G."

SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION AGAINST THE REBELS AT MANCHAC.

The *Delta* of the 20th has the following account of a successful expedition of the troops against a rebel camp at Manchac, near New Orleans:

"The expedition of Col. Kimball, with four companies of the 13th Maine regiment, against the camp at Manchac, returned yesterday, having been eminently successful. There have been some weeks almost a rebel camp encamped there, with quite a large number of heavy guns. These men have made a great deal of trouble in the neighborhood—robbing hen-roosts and stealing the eggs of the planters thereabouts. The camp was broken up, the cotton taken, the guns spiked, the bridge at Manchac Pass burned, and several copies of the Order 13 of the military commandant found in the trees in the vicinity, and two corporals of companies B left to read and explain the order to such of the rebels as might return. Thus easily, without the loss of a man, this nest of vipers has been crushed out.

IMPROVED CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Merchants advertise stocks of cottonades, shirts, drawers, clothing of all descriptions, matting and other articles just received from the North," and the produce dealers announce invoices of corn, rice, bacon and other edibles; so that the people of New Orleans are no longer in danger of starving.

Shipping announcements are also multiplying. The *Picayune* of the 20th contains advertisements of vessels loading for New York and Philadelphia; and Adams' Express has resumed operations between New Orleans and New York.

The weather is described as "delightfully cool, with glorious sunshine and a fine breeze"—and our troops have as yet no malaria to contend with.

The gangs of laborers who have been set at work in the streets by order of Gen. Butler, are clearing away the weeds and filth from the gutters, which, if left undisturbed, would have given the city "an appearance of cleanliness and neatness quite unusual hitherto, and is highly commendable.

A grand Union [illegible] announced to take place at the Planter's hotel on the night of the 4th of July, at 5 dollars. The band of the 26th Massachusetts regiment was engaged for the occasion.

The Fleet Below.

[From the Vicksburg Citizen, 28th.]

There is no doubt but that the entire fleet of gun and mortar boats is now united below the city. The additional mortar schooners from below have been noticed for the last two days. Yesterday evening the entire fleet in sight consisted of twenty-two gun and mortar boats and a number of transports. About dusk one of the transports came up above the sandcuts and landed opposite Brown and Johnson's plantation. It appeared that she was landing troops on the Louisiana shore, but we don't think that she was thus engaged, as she did not stop long enough to disembark any great number of troops. The entire fleet now is sight presents the appearance of a good sized vessel in the bend of the river. Considerable excitement is manifested up among them constantly, and as early movement is generally looked for.

The Lizzie yesterday about noon a steamer was observed coming down (as thought) the Mississippi, but undoubtedly the Yazoo river. It was pronounced by a great many to be the gunboat Arkansas. But we became satisfied that it was the gunboat Van Dorn reconnoitering, for she only came up an unusually short distance, and after receiving a few cent stamp to P. A. THOMAS, Box 1,000, Chicago, Ill. [jel-eod2w

WANTED! WANTED!!—At MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE, 171 Washington street, near Lasalle, Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. Mrs. Bates would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has opened an office as above, where she will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor her with a call. Terms moderate. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Mrs. BATES, Box 2886. [jel-eod1w

WANTED—AGENTS. Male and female, to sell the NEW AND WONDERFUL EXCELSIOR Prize Package and Patriotic Combination, Now in immense demand, sells rapidly, is the cheapest article ever offered for sale, and affords entire satisfaction than any other Package in the world. Send for circular and see our terms. Address [jel-eod2w] P. O. BOX 5,943, New York City.

$10 to $15 per Day Made Easy. C. M. DUNN & CO., 126 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. [jel-eod2w

WANTED. AGENTS WANTED In every City, Town, Village and County, to sell this startling and remarkable Work.

NOW READY, Parson Brownlow's WONDERFUL BOOK. ONE VOLUME.

Containing upwards of 400 pages. 12 superior Engravings. Printed on fine white paper, and handsomely bound in Muslin. Price $1.25.

Sent Free, by return mail, on receipt of price. Address E. B. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. ☞ Send Stamp and get Circular. [jel-eod5-10m

WANTED, 1000 AGENTS, "THE MAP." JUST PUBLISHED, THE HISTORICAL WAR MAP, Showing at a glance the location of every Battle Field Stamped in Colors, Every Fort and Fortification Distinctly marked. In every respect the Great Map for the time. In the margin is given a concise and accurate description of every Battle, Bombardment engaged. Genuine and reliable throughout. ☞ Retail price, 25 cents. Sample by mail, post paid, on receipt of retail price.

Agents Wanted. LARGE PROFITS, QUICK SALES. Address R. H. LAWSON, Agent, Post Office Box 2256. No. 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. [jel-eod2w

To Rent.

TO RENT—For a term of years, one of the most eligible Stores on LAKE STREET, between Laselle and Dearborn streets. Enquire of Mitchell & Rankin, Real Estate Agents, or of the undersigned. [jy1-eod2w

TO RENT—Grain Warehouse. The undersigned offers for rent till December 1st, the Grain Warehouse known as Field & Carpenter's, situated on the bank of the Canal in Morris. Address [jy1-eod2w] C. G. HAMILTON.

TO RENT—House No. 170 Monroe street, eleven rooms. Apply to CHARLES H. HAPGOOD, No. 1 Methodist Church Block. [jy1-eod2w

TO RENT AND FOR SALE PIANOS AND MELODEONS, Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of Instruments and Music. Catalogues attended to. Order must be given in the country. WM. B. PRESCOTT, 120 Clark street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons of different and rent. Catalogues sent to all parts of the country. [jel-eod2w] No. 80 Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A suit of unfurnished rooms, suitable for a gentleman or gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be had on moderate terms at 55 Dearborn street. [jel-eod2w

BOARDING—Furnished Rooms with Board, can be had at reasonable rates. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated. [jel-eod2w at once.

BOARDING—Board and pleasant rooms to be had at reasonable rates at 55 Dearborn street, corner of Lake. [jel-eod2w

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife and two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated, in a newly built house, with board, at No. 55 Dearborn street, corner of Lake. [jel-eod2w

Wanted.

WANTED—To exchange $100,000 worth of groceries, Liquors, Cigars, &c., for improved real estate in Illinois, Iowa, Iowa and Wisconsin, or vacant and city property. Also, for cash and good notes. Call on or address [jy1-eod2w] HOLLAND & CO., No. 5 Dearborn street, Chicago. Box 2114.

WANTED—Every person to know that BROADE & CO'S fine Picture Gallery, southeast corner of Lake and Clark streets, is now open for the accommodation of customers. Some of the finest specimens of photography in the city. [jy1-eod2w

WANTED—From $6,000 to $8,000.—Any person having the money to invest, will find an advantageous opportunity by addressing "Box 152," Chicago P. O. [jy1-eod2w

WANTED—A Second-Hand Engine and Boiler, forty or eighty horse power. Address, stating where they may be seen, [jy1-eod2w

WANTED—An active business man, with $1,000 cash, to take an interest in a manufacturing business, which will pay from 50 to 100 per cent. Address [jy1-eod2w] P. A. D., Post Office Box 1818.

WANTED—A Partner in the commission business, by a party acquainted with the business and having extensive acquaintance with the trade in this and adjoining cities. Capital and only necessary capital to a fair profitable business. To a party having the requisite capital, this is a good opportunity to engage. It

For Sale.

$100,000 ... to loan ...

FOR SALE—A Retail Liquor ... Inquire of ...

FOR SALE—One Roadster ... Address P. W. Ellis, ...

FOR SALE—House and ... No. 90 Mineola Street.

FOR SALE—A first rate Ret... Grocery business ... city. Will also rent the store ... Address P. W. Ellis, ...

FOR SALE—A Span of Mule... Weight 2800 pounds. ... R. R. ... Office, 57 ... Stock Yards. ...

FOR SALE—A variety of ser... Octave PIANOS, at 112 ... on the Second floor. ... Sheet Music, ... Violin Strings ... Repairing and Tuning ... Instruments exchanged, ...

PORTABLE ENGINES.—Two ... new Portable Engines, ... For Sale Cheap for Cash, ... by GEO. DUNBAR & CO., ... 19 and 21 Dearborn st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—The Farm formerly ... known as belonging to Col. Philo White, lying ... R. R., within ... from the ... one of the City limits, is now offered at a great ... timber. The improvements are a large and commodious ... house, ... and barn, ... with an orchard of a thousand fruit trees, and a good ... and house. One hundred bushels of seed potatoes, ... Early Rose and Peerless, and other kinds of seed ... This farm will be sold at a low price, and on ... Apply ... JAMES WALKER, ... Racine, Wis., May 20th, 1862.

FOR SALE—THE MERCHANT ... and Grist Mill, known as the ... "COMO MILL," ... situated on Rock River, in Whiteside County, Illinois, ... near the village of Como. The Mill is now doing a ... The Mill is in good order; it drives ... power. There is a steady stream ... has all the ... necessary for a first class ... Also, a ... Store House, ... Dwelling House, ... Stable, ... and other ... connected with the property. For further particulars ... the premises, or to ... GURDON S. HUBBARD & CO., ... Chicago, or to ... LEROY HUBBARD, ... Como, Whiteside Co., Ill. ... Chicago, May 1st, 1862.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE ... the most ... manner ... vicinity of Chicago, ... substantially built of ... brick, ... finished for sale as a ... It is ... and ... with ... and ... commanding ... convenient ... from Chicago, ... the village of ... Lake. ... are well ... with ... of the city to reside ... the ... of the ... Lake. ... The house ... the location ... desirable ... The ... commanding ... overlooks the village and lake, ... with a good barn, ... water, ... 100 trees of ... and ... Any person wishing to purchase ... this property will be sold at a great ... and on ... terms. ... Apply to ... JOHN WENTWORTH, ... Chicago, ... or on the premises to ... JOHN ... Lake, ... Lake Co., Ill. ... 1862-1y

Sewing Machines.

WE prefer them for FAMILY ... —New York Tribune. ... They are the BEST FOR FAMILIES.—Cincinnati Gazette. ... It has NO RIVAL.—Scientific American. ... There are 95,000 MACHINES in use in this country and Europe. ... LIGHT-RUNNING ... IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE ... It is ... IT IS ... A. B. WILSON ... Office ... No. 505 Broadway, New York.

L. CORNELL & Co.'s Sewing Machines. ... PRICES FROM $45 TO $85. ... Largest & Fair's Patent. ... Wheeler & Wilson's Grover & Baker's Reversible Feed. ... All Sewing Machines in general use will make any ... of these three stitches, Single Thread (Chain), Double ... Lock, and Double Knot, or Shuttle Stitch, (alike on both sides.) ... experienced ... of the ... the ... of every Sewing Machine of any standing, only wants a ... to see, ... to be convinced of the superiority of the ... single and ... stitch, taking ALL OF THESE ... when ... and that each is ... for ... which ... and that each in ... is ... to ... and ... Call and ... the ... of office where ... can gain an ... knowledge of their ... and ... your choice, with ... convince of exchanging, and ... your choice, ... Machines ... Machines ... Machines

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1862.

THE CITY.

MEMPHIS ADVERTISEMENTS.—It is an indication of a renewal of civilization and growth of business in Memphis, that a business card of a prominent sugar and cotton factor of that city appears in our columns to-day.

MAGIC.—Hambujer, the magician, who is reputed to surpass even Hermann in the prestidigitative, commences a series of entertainments at Bryan Hall on Monday evening next. It is a peculiarity of his entertainments that he uses no machinery of any description.

FIRE RECORD.—During the past six months there have been sixty-seven fires and twenty-two false alarms. The total loss has been $54,400; total insurance, $38,000. This is a very gratifying exhibit, as compared with that of previous years.

GREEN OLD AGE.—Father Dixon, the founder of the city of Dixon, in this State, and one of the pioneers of the Northwest—a hale and hearty old gentleman of eighty-seven years—is a member of the Grand Jury in the United States Court, now in session in this city.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY.—The jurors summoned this week are discharged. No cases but the one now on trial, Joliet and Chicago railroad company, vs. Dan'l C. Skelley, appeal, will be taken up until after the National Holiday. The court will resume its sitting on Monday next.

☞ We would call attention to an advertisement, in to-day's paper, of Roger's Citrate of Magnesia. It is pronounced by those who have used it to be an unusually excellent medicine for the weakness of the system common to the warm months. Messrs. Lord & Smith and J. H. Reed & Co., have it for sale.

THE ENGLISH CABBAGE ROSE.—The gardens of our well known citizen, Star Foote, Esq., are fairly blushing with splendid English cabbage roses. Mr. F. has been very successful in the cultivation of this magnificent and fragrant flower, a species exceedingly rare in the West, and only to be reared with the most assiduous care.

THE FAIR OAKS EXCURSION.—Upon the occasion of the Fourth of July excursion of the Wabash avenue M. E. Church, to Fair Oaks Grove, the oration will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Tiffany, and Mr. George R. Chittenden is to read the Declaration of Independence. The Rev. Dr. Pratt, of Trinity Church, has consented to act as Chaplain.

STEALING FURS.—A man named Peter Miller was arrested a day or two since by officer Dixon for stealing a bale of furs from the Michigan Central freight depot, awaiting shipment to New York, and valued at $400. The most of the furs have been recovered at various shops where they had been sold. The prisoner was examined yesterday and held for trial.

GALA NIGHT AT THE THEATRE.—Mr. Reynolds, the popular door-keeper of the theatre, takes his benefit this evening and will make a genuine jolly gala night of it. Among the attractions are the "French Spy," with Miss Hight as the "Spy;" Barnard's Light Guard Band; a new danseuse, and the roaring farce "I've Written to Brown." Aleck's friends should and will give him a bumper.

A PRIZE FOR A FLORAL TEMPLE.—The Illinois State Horticultural Society offer twenty-five dollars for a floral temple to be erected in the decoration of Bryan Hall for the Horticultural Exhibition in September next. Specifications may be obtained of the Corresponding Secretary, C. T. Chase, No. 99 Dearborn street. Designs for the temple to be submitted before the 15th inst.

BODY OF A CHILD FOUND.—Yesterday, Sergeant Miller, of the West Side Police Station, discovered the lifeless body of a male child lying in a vacant lot at 184 West Randolph street. A post mortem examination disclosed the fact that the child had been borne alive, and that it came to its death from exposure and maltreatment. The verdict of the Coroners' jury was given accordingly.

THE NORTHWESTERN RIFLE CLUB.—This rifle club, already numbering in its ranks one hundred and fifty of the best rifle shots in the city, will have a grand shooting match for cash premiums on the Fourth of July, commencing at eight o'clock in the morning. The grounds are on West Madison street, at the terminus of the city railway. This will prove one of the most attractive features of the day.

VACATION.—The holiday season is approaching, and with it the usual midsummer vacation of the High School and Public schools of the city. In the High Schools the recitations will end to-day. Examinations for admission will be held on Thursday. On Friday, the "day we celebrate," the school will close for the week. On Monday and Tuesday next, the examinations will be concluded, and on Friday following, the annual anniversary exercises will take place at Bryan Hall.

LAKE STREET TRAITORS MAKING REBEL UNIFORMS.—Several of the rebel surgeons from Camp Douglas, who have been spitting out their treason in our streets for weeks past, without molestation, applied to a well known Lake street clothier a few days since to manufacture for them new suits of secesh uniform. He peremptorily refused. They went to another firm, who peremptorily consented. The action of the former is as praiseworthy as that of the latter is contemptible. The man who will make a suit of rebel uniform, upon a pinch, would not scruple to get into it himself.

A report of what purports to be the charge of Judge Drummond in the case (The New York Manufacturing Co. vs. The Illinois Central Co.) having appeared in a morning paper, which report is a tissue of errors, and calculated to mislead the legal profession as to the views of the Court on certain questions of law, we have prepared, at the request of many members of the bar, a synopsis of the charge, which has been reviewed by his Honor, and which will appear in the next issue of THE TIMES.—*Secession Organ.*

The above is a lie of the first water. Our report of the case in question was a faithful copy of counsel's notes, and had the benefit of revision by counsel. The S. O. tries to cover up lack of enterprise with a flimsy rag. Any dolt can get up a better lie than the above extract. It is surely a symptom of decline, if not of death, when the S. O. falls in falsehoods. It failed in truth long ago, which accounts for the dryness of the concern anyway, if the old adage be true that truth lies at the bottom of a well.

DEATH OF ALEXANDER ANDERSON.—We regret to learn the death of Mr. Alexander Anderson, of company A, Chicago Light Artillery, and son of ex-Deputy Sheriff, George Anderson, of this city. The young man left this city on the 21st of April, against the persuasions of his friends, to rejoin his company. He had been home on a furlough on account of severe illness. Upon rejoining his company his health appeared to improve, but in the march from Corinth to Memphis he was sunstruck and never afterwards recovered from the shock. At Memphis he was placed in the hospital, from a window of which he jumped in a fit of derangement, and fractured his leg. Four men were then detailed to watch him, but, strange to say, he subsequently, by some means, procured a pistol and shot himself through the temple. "Aleck," as he was familiarly known among his friends and acquaintances, was a young man of twenty-three years of age, of fine ability and good disposition. He joined company A on its organization in this city, and left here on the 18th of April, 1861, for Cairo. He continued with the company to the day of his death, even refusing a Lieutenancy in another company, so great was his attachment for the boys with whom he originally cast his fortunes in this war. The community will sympathize with his parents in this sore affliction.

Anniversary Exercises of Dearborn Seminary.

The anniversary exercises of that excellent institution—the Dearborn Seminary—occur this afternoon, commencing at three o'clock, and will consist of music, reading of compositions by the graduating class, an address by Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, and the presentation of diplomas, according to the following programme:

PRAYER.
National and Patriotic Emblems—Miss Julia Patterson.
Proverbs—Miss Mary A. McConnell.
Chorus—"With Lively Dances."—[illegible].
Scientific Discoveries—Miss Mary L. Barnes.
The Heroes of To-day—Miss Mary G. Shipman.
Chorus—In light tripping measure—*Cinderella.*
Heaven and its Friends—Miss Alice T. Hubbard.
Literature of Reform—Miss Julia I. Olcott.
Solo and Chorus—*Balfe.*
Chorus a la Polka—[illegible].
PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS.
Trio—Farewell, ye joys of earlier years—*Balfe.*
ADDRESS BY REV. Z. M. HUMPHREY.
Chorus—Come, come with me—[illegible].
Hymn—The Lord's Prayer.
GRADUATES.
The names of the graduating class are as follows: Mary L. Barnes, Grass Lake, Mich.; Alice T. Hubbard, Mary A. McConnell, Julia I. Olcott, Julia Patterson, and Mary G. Shipman.

SHOCKING MURDER AT WHEELING.
A HUSBAND KILLS HIS WIFE.
SUPPOSED INSANITY OF THE MURDERER.

The usually peaceful community of Wheeling, a little town five miles east of Dunton Station upon the Northwestern railroad and in this county, was thrown into the wildest excitement yesterday by one of the most terrible murders ever perpetrated in this community. The excitement was more intense from the fact that the murderer was an old settler, a man of prominence in the town and large wealth, and one who had always commanded the respect and esteem of his townsmen.

The Coroner and Sheriff are absent at present and our knowledge of the affair is consequently limited. The murderer is an Englishman named William Hopps, a man about fifty years of age and a farmer by occupation. When the terrible deed was first discovered—Monday night—a neighbor went to the house and asked Hopps what was the matter. He replied, "Nothing." His little son who was present, crying bitterly, took the neighbor into an adjoining room where lay the miserable wife and mother, bathed in blood but still alive. The walls, floor and furniture were sprinkled with clots of blood and the disheveled attire of the poor woman showed how fearful had been her struggles against the infuriated husband. A terrible gash had been cut across her abdomen with a bowie knife, almost disembowelling her, and the fingers of her left hand were shockingly mutilated where she had seized the keen weapon and vainly endeavored to avert the fatal blow. In this condition, she lingered through the night and expired yesterday morning at six o'clock.

Of the cause of this fearful tragedy, we are ignorant. Rumor says that they have lived unhappily together for a number of years. Probably the correct theory in the case is that the unfortunate man is insane. Recent actions of his, while visiting Chicago upon business would also seem to confirm this view. Upon one occasion, only a week since, he called upon several merchants here with whom he had done business for years and was intimately acquainted, and utterly forgot their names. The incident caused much remark at the time, and it was generally thought he was becoming insane.

Hopps came to this county twenty-eight years ago, and has resided here ever since. He was a man fifty years of age, always reserved and taciturn, but very highly esteemed by all who knew him. He had amassed considerable wealth at farming, is well known among the business men of this city, and has always enjoyed a good character as a man, a neighbor and citizen. The murdered woman is forty years of age, and leaves nine children, the youngest, three or four years of age, and the eldest, twenty-four, and married. The inquest now in progress will develope the facts in the case.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.
Consideration of Grain Commissions.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade was held at their rooms last evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the rate of commission charged by members of the Board. C. T. Wheeler, Esq., President of the Board, read the call issued by the members, and stated he presumed that the meeting was called on account of a notice which had been issued, offering to sell grain for half a cent commission per bushel, and as he had been interested in the issuance of said notice, he requested ex-President Clary to take the chair.

Mr. Wheeler then made an explanation of the notice issued by the firm, of which he was a member. He understood that commission men were offering to sell grain at one cent per bushel, and he issued the notice in self-defense. He did not wish to cut down rates, and if regular prices were established, he would not back down from them. He referred incidentally to an unanimous notice posted on 'Change, and said he would pay no attention to it. The author would stab a man in the dark.

Mr. Randolph stated he did not think the President was justifiable in the course pursued by him. He offered the following amendment to the by-laws:

That the Directors shall establish such rates of commissions for the purchase and sale of property by the members of this association, as in their judgment are proper and reasonable, and any member violating such rates either in over or under-charging, shall be liable to expulsion from the association, in manner and form provided.

Mr. Wheeler made an amendment that every member be required to subscribe to an oath that he will not directly or indirectly deviate from such rates of commissions as may be established by the Board of Trade. The amendment was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Sykes offered a resolution that the Board of Directors should not approve any one as a member of this Board, who should not be a resident of, or doing business in the city. This resolution was adopted unanimously.

On motion, by Mr. Randolph, it was decided that the Board of Directors be requested to prepare a list of commissions to be submitted to the Board of Trade at a meeting ten days hence, when the foregoing amendments would be adopted or rejected.

On motion of J. W. Sykes, a committee of twelve were appointed to confer with the Directors in reference to establishing the rates of commissions. The following were the committee:

J. W. Sykes, T. Maple,
W. D. Houghteling, G. F. Gillette,
E. D. Wolcott, A. Harvey,
W. Y. Coe, C. Randolph,
Wm. Atchison, Rufus Hatch,
O. E. Bosmer, C. J. Magill,

The meeting then adjourned to meet on the 12th.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Education.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board was held yesterday at their rooms on Lasalle street. Present—Messrs. Haven, Mosely, Steele, Holden, Foster, Ward, Taft, Prindiville, Ryder, Wentworth, Higginson and Sheahan.

MUSICAL AND MUSIC TEACHING.

Mr. Steele from the Committee, made the following report, which, after some debate, was amended to read as follows:

The Committee having considered the matter of employing a music teacher for the schools, beg leave to report:

That they are persuaded of the importance of greater effort to advance this hitherto neglected branch of education to the position which it should hold in common with others in the regular system of common school instruction; and they are deterred from recommending the immediate adoption of the best measures to secure this end by the employment of a regular music teacher, only from the fact of the present bad state of the school finances. That in view of the limited supply of funds needed for carrying forward our schools, our committee deem it expedient to acquiesce for the time in the necessity of dispensing with the services of a regular instructor in this branch; and until the condition of the school fund shall be thought adequate for this purpose, they recommend—

1. That it is desirable for all the teachers in the respective schools who have the requisite qualifications, to devote regularly and faithfully one hour in each week, at such time or times as may be fixed by the several principals, to giving instruction to the pupils under their charge in the science and practice of vocal music.

2. That the committee on the appointment of teachers be directed in their future selections of teachers to give the preference to those candidates who unite with other equal qualifications the ability to instruct in singing, and that in all cases examinations in this branch be required.

Mr. Sheahan moved to strike out the second recommendation. Lost—yeas 4, nays 8.

Mr. Ryder moved to strike out the last paragraph of the same recommendation. Agreed to—yeas 8, nays 4.

THE NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Mr. Ward, from the committee on buildings and grounds, reported that the board of public works had contracted for the erection of the four branch school buildings; that is, three buildings with six rooms each for $11,295, and one building with four rooms for $2,825. This left a balance of the appropriation of $3,880.

He also reported, recommending that an addition of two rooms be added to school building No. 12, at an expense of $825, thus dispensing with a branch now rented at a cost of $160 per annum. Adopted.

MORE MUSIC.

Mr. Wentworth, from the Committee on High School, brought before the Board the subject of the music at the High School exhibition. After a long debate—the same that annually takes place on the same subject—the whole subject was referred to the committee on the High School with power to act.

NEW SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Mr. Mosely submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to select a suitable location for the frame school house now standing on the corner of Wabash avenue and Twelfth street; also to designate the boundaries of a district for the Haven school; said committee to consist of the special committees of the Jones and Mosely schools, and the superintendent.

A petition from Mrs. Sloo, praying that her daughter, whose arm is so disabled as to prevent her from writing, may have an oral examination as a candidate for admission to the High School. Granted.

ADMISSIONS TO HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. Steele submitted the policy resolution which was referred to the Committee on High School.

Resolved, That no pupils shall hereafter be admitted as members of the High School until they shall have reached the full age of thirteen years.

ELECTION OF TEACHERS.

On motion of Mr. Steele the election of teachers was postponed until a special meeting to be held on Wednesday, July 9th, at three o'clock.

MEDALS FOR GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

On motion it was ordered that sixty-seven Foster medals be awarded to the pupils of the grammar schools at the close of the present term; the number for each school to be determined by the average number belonging to the grammar department during the month of May last; provided that no school shall receive more than ten medals. Awards to be made in conformity to the general regulations of the public schools.

THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

On motion it was ordered that the public examinations of the primary schools be held on Thursday afternoon, July 10th, and of the grammar schools on Friday morning, July 11th, the medals and scholarships to be awarded on Friday afternoon.

CLOSING THE SCHOOLS.

On motion it was ordered that the primary schools be closed on Thursday morning, July 10th, and the grammar schools on Friday, July 11th, at noon.

SKINNER SCHOOL PARTY.

Dr. Foster moved that the pupils of the Skinner school be allowed the use of the hall of the school building for a social gathering. Lost—yeas 1, nays 11.

GRADED STUDIES.

On motion the superintendent was authorized to have 400 copies of his report on graded instruction printed.

And then the board adjourned.

THE FOURTH OF JULY PROGRAMME.

Below, we present the programme for the Municipal Celebration of the Fourth of July, as prepared by the Committees. Gurdon S. Hubbard, Chief Marshal; Geo. S. Bowen and G. L. Hancock, Assistants:

The day will be ushered in by a National Salute at sunrise from Camp Douglas and the ringing of the bells throughout the city, for one hour.

At sunset, seventy guns will be fired. A display of magnificent Fire Works will commence at nine o'clock in the evening, from Michigan Park on the lake shore.

At the firing of the first signal gun, precisely at 10 a. m., the first division will file into Michigan Avenue and march up Lake street, along the right of the other divisions, and as the respective divisions are passed by the procession, the marshals will cause divisions to file into column of march. The procession being formed into column, will continue its march through the following streets: 1st, Lake to Clark; south on Clark to Randolph; west on Randolph to Wells; north on Wells to Lake; west on Lake to Halstead; counter-march to Market; south on Market to Washington; east on Washington to Michigan Avenue; north on Michigan Avenue and Rush to Superior; west on Superior to Dearborn; north on Dearborn to Washington Park.

The bands will be under the direction of the Chief Marshal.

The Chief Marshal, and Marshals of Divisions will each appoint two Assistants.

The Marshal of Divisions will report the names of their Assistants to the Chief Marshal as soon as may be, at Headquarters, room No. 1, Tremont House.

The Board of Public Works and Board of Police Commissioners are requested to cause all obstructions to the movement of the procession to be removed from the streets through which it is to pass.

Officers and heads of societies or delegations requiring information or advice, will apply to the Marshals of their respective Divisions.

It is particularly desired and expected that all associated organizations in the city of Chicago, will consider themselves invited to take part in the celebration, and participate in commemorating the Independence of the United States.

All societies, associations, individuals and delegations, not before reported to the committee or Chief Marshal, up to the evening of the 3d, and who desire to participate, will report themselves at as early an hour as possible to the Chief Marshal, where they will be assigned proper positions in divisions.

Marshals of divisions and assistant marshals will meet at head quarters at 7½ o'clock on the evenings of the 2d and 3d.

Marshals of divisions will report through their assistants to the Chief Marshal, at head quarters, the moment their respective divisions are formed.

Invited guests will be assigned positions in the procession by the Chief Marshal.

Citizens having carriages and horses, who are willing to place themselves at the disposal of the Chief Marshal are requested to communicate the favor to the Chief Marshal.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DIVISION.
Three batteries United States artillery.
Five companies United States infantry.
Independent home companies.
Fire Department.

SECOND DIVISION.
J. Q. HOYT, Marshal.
NELSON TUTTLE, Assistant.
SAMFORD B. PERRY, do.

President of the day, orators and clergymen, in carriages. Foreign Consuls, Ladies on horseback. U. S. Government officers, with special escort. The Board of Supervisors. Sheriff of Cook county and his deputies. Town officers of North, South and West Chicago. The Mayor and Common Council, and city officers. Board of Police Commissioners. Judge and officers of the U. S. Court. Judge and officers of the Superior Court. Judge and officers of Cook County Court. Judge and officers of the Recorder's Court. The Law Institute and members of the bar. Mercantile Association. Board of Trade. The students of Rush Medical College. The students of Chicago University and other Colleges. Young Men's Association. Young Men's Christian Association. Board of Education of Public Schools. Superintendent and Teachers of Public Schools. Committee of Arrangements.

THIRD DIVISION.
DAVID WALSH—Marshal.
JOHN COMISKY—First Assistant Marshal.
J. H. DOSLIN—Second Assistant Marshal.

Hibernian Benevolent Society; Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society; United Sons of Erin; Tailors' Fraternal Union, and such other societies as are not in the Sigel Festival programme, to take their places as they appear on the ground.

FOURTH DIVISION.
HENRY GREENBAUM, Marshal.
E. S. Solomon, Assistant Marshal.
Frederick Letz, Assistant Marshal.

The Sigel Festival Procession, Free Turners' Association, Free Song Union, Turners' Association, West Chicago, Germania Encampment of I.O.O.F. Robert Blum Lodge do. Harmonia Lodge do. Sigel National Arbeiter Committee on horses. Orator of Sigel Festival in carriage, Sigel Lodge No. 4 Sons of Herman, Chicago Lodge No. 1 Sons of Herman, Thomas Paine Lodge No. 9 Sons of Herman, Freemen's Lodge No. 3 Sons of Herman, Chicago Social Workingman's Association, Workingman's Relief Association, Social Workingman's Association 10th Ward, Schiller Lodge No. 4 of Druids, Columbia Lodge No. 9 do., Humboldt Lodge No. 19 do., German Tailor Association, German Coopers' Association, German Joiners Association, German citizens on foot, German Butchers' Association, German citizens in carriages, German citizens on horses. Other German associations not yet reported will be assigned a suitable position in this division by the Marshal of the division.

This division will remain in file at Washington Park, and at the conclusion of the exercises will continue their march to Wright's Grove. All are invited to join in the Sigel Festival for the benefit of the patriot and hero.

FIFTH DIVISION.
CHAS. G. WICKER, Marshal.
F. C. TAYLOR, Assistant Marshal.
J. J. RICHARDS, Assistant Marshal.

Sunday School children, in charge of the superintendent and teachers, in omnibuses and express wagons. Reform school in charge of their superintendent and officers. Citizens generally on horseback and in carriages. Citizens on foot.

EXERCISES AT WASHINGTON PARK.
Prayer—Rev. Dr. W. W. Evarts.
Reader of Declaration of Independence—Rev. Dr. W. W. Rider.
Oration—By B. F. Ayer, Esq., of Chicago.
Poem—By Geo. W. Pettis, Esq., of Boston.
Benediction.

G. S. HUBBARD, Chief Marshal.

THE FAIR.—We are pleased to learn that the Fair now held at Metropolitan Hall by Rev. Father Rourke is very successful. The opening was more encouraging than was expected, and last evening the hall filled at an early hour and everything was brisk. The fancy and refreshment tables were even more attractive than on the first night, contributions being received constantly. A cold dinner will be furnished on this and all the succeeding days of the fair from 12 o'clock to 2 o'clock. Strawberries and ice cream, of the freshest and nicest, are generously dealt out from nearly all the tables.

Agents, Dealers, Planters, Everybody! That pays cash for Fruit, Ornamental or nursery stock. We respectfully invite attention to our 140 acres thereof, confidently believing it not equalled in or for the West.

Come and see or write with a three-cent stamp for catalogue.

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: F. K. Phoenix, Bloomington Nursery, Illinois. jy2 2wd&w

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The monthly meeting will be held at the Home this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock.
E. F. DICKINSON, Secretary.

☞ At Sherman House, wedding and "call" cards, written and engraved. Five quires French paper and envelope, most fashionable pattern, elegantly stamped, $4. Call in parlors. For samples mail two stamps to "Yankee CardWriter." je24-1t

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, No. 8 CLARK STREET.—This institution will receive sums of money, from mechanics, laborers and others, of one dollar and upwards. Exchange on all eastern cities and Europe. Chas. T. Boggs, President; L. E. Alexander, Cashier. je26-1m

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 90 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. [illegible]

☞ Widows Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.
Widows Declaration for Half-pay.
Heirs Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.
Soldiers Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.
Officers' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.
Surgeons' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.
Invalid Pension Claims.
Sent by mail, post paid, at seventy-five cents per quire. Address
TRIBUNE OFFICE, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Great closing out sale of Paper Hangings, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. je8-1m

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-ly

MARRIED.

In this city, June 30th, by Rev. J. H. Tuttle, Mr. J. MADISON ORTMAN and Miss [illegible] S. GLEASON, all of Chicago.

REMOVAL.—We have taken the Store No. 187 South Water Street, And moved our office into it. [illegible] UNDERWOOD & CO.

SEASONED TIGHT STAVES, In any quantity, constantly on hand. Country Orders Solicited. HURLBUT BROS. & CO., 96 Randolph st. [illegible] Post-office Box 1643

USE POWELL'S POLISH For Sewing Machines. 101 DEARBORN STREET. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.
MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 1, 1862.

Gold is weaker to-day. This is the only noticeable feature in the money market. The falling off, however, is not very considerable; but as soon as signs of weakness are observed in New York, buyers here at once begin "to stand from under." The price there was 8¾. Here buyers were unwilling to pay above 7@7½c; and the nominal selling price was 8@8½. Very little, however, was sold over the counter at any price.

The brokers paid four per cent premium for old Treasury Notes, and one-quarter for the new issue. This is all wrong. The people should demand that Treasury Notes be the standard and refuse all money that is not convertible into them at par. A vigorous movement on the part of our leading business and commission houses would effect an object so necessary to the safety of the public.

New York Exchange is abundant at par buying and ¼ selling on round lots. For collections, and on small parcels, ¼ per cent. is the rate.

More of our leading houses are reducing the rate of discounts to seven per cent. Almost any amount of first-class paper would be gladly taken at this figure. The fact is, money is plenty, and with present prospects, is likely to continue so. We again suggest to our capitalists the fostering of our manufacturing interests as the most safe and remunerative way to employ their surplus funds. Here is a field wide enough and promising enough to warrant the most liberal and energetic cultivation.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 1, 1862.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce during the past week and since the 1st of January, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g June 28.	Since Jan. 1, 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, brls	29,091	717,889	589,830
Wheat, bu	440,770	4,698,134	4,899,123
Corn, bu	1,497,505	10,143,475	8,679,679
Oats, bu	110,770	986,313	495,268
Rye, bu	28,249	449,618	211,513
Barley, bu	7,054	433,594	303,001
Seeds, lbs	2,070	2,401,728	2,562,983
Potatoes, bu	2,443	85,726	217,346
Beef, brls	....	844	4,038
Pork, brls	6	26,509	31,333
Cut Meats, lbs	156,861	17,163,797	3,374,435
Lard, lbs	95,001	17,349,793	5,799,875
Tallow, lbs	4,021	222,468	241,329
Live Hogs, no	9,089	289,713	187,653
Dressed Hogs, no	....	173,363	144,115
Beef Cattle, no	4,107	96,238	75,016
Hides, lbs	57,888	6,751,709	4,643,811
Wool, lbs	33,543	109,563	66,873
Lumber, ft	11,780,000	86,390,860	76,981,123
Shingles, no	2,569,000	37,210,500	22,306,750
Lath, no	1,495,000	10,731,400	5,491,490
Timber, ft	90,000	2,074,900	1,806,075
Posts, no	9,045	290,483	371,799
Pickets, no	71,000	90,500	175,500
Wood, cds	2,059	29,394	28,804
Staves, no	549,000	12,617,000	3,084,794
Salt, brls	8,300	96,331	21,089
Highwines, brls	867	38,600	43,850
Fish, pkgs	919	8,243	9,817
Butter, lbs	27,008	1,662,113	872,682
Dried Fruit, lbs	94	548,345	5,554,866
Apples, brls	....	1,351	37,433
Broom Corn, lbs	14,180	183,536	348,431
Mill Stuffs, lbs	102,162	2,926,707	6,390,898
Lead, lbs	118,096	5,183,146	3,631,133
Coal, tons	2,301	50,342	34,686

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g June 28.	Since Jan. 1. 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, brls	55,518	567,165	683,730
Wheat, bu	220,152	4,396,785	4,650,591
Corn, bu	338,600	7,965,597	6,103,786
Oats, bu	8,275	740,436	612,910
Rye, bu	10,500	317,547	172,215
Barley, bu	550	144,814	95,599
Seeds, lbs	13,190	2,303,403	2,509,244
Potatoes, bu	....	627	364,331
Beef, brls	330	46,353	10,194
Pork, brls	801	256,597	90,056
Cut Meats, lbs	21,569	48,243,879	21,629,948
Lard, lbs	239,430	26,769,534	11,731,716
Tallow, lbs	57,930	3,325,076	946,972
Live Hogs, no	5,097	149,934	64,173
Dressed Hogs, no	....	20,490	29,972
Cattle, no	3,702	57,189	57,917
Hides, lbs	288,504	4,859,907	3,402,015
Wool, lbs	12,546	230,238	59,420
Lumber, ft	7,086,965	78,984,541	84,696,150
Shingles, no	4,465,300	45,149,719	39,163,475
Lath no	1,309,595	10,894,170	35,896,400
Timber, ft	17,900	178,210	478,739
Posts, no	2,195	132,639	349,893
Pickets, no	....	9,000	80,998
Wood, cds	....	891	201
Staves, no	42,500	2,667,095	3,464,345
Salt, brls	8,019	74,879	43,599
Highwines, brls	1,097	31,429	41,388
Fish, pkgs	122	1,081	5,601
Butter, lbs	108,590	1,335,174	889,489
Dried Fruits, lbs	7,734	376,925	809,631
Apples, brls	....	1,457	2,958
Broom Corn, lbs	77,896	944,256	784,183
Millstuffs, lbs	....	446,720	337,256
Lead, lbs	489,454	4,388,142	1,779,544
Coal, tons	230	10,899	22,113

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Wool lbs.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	5490	18075	134816	2410	1000	....
G&CURR	1509	27345	22698	1310	....	....
RIRR	880	3860	10150	....	700	....
IlCRR	1158	3335	24170	3175	1050	5143
CB&QRR	1625	2283	47707	670	1120	4358
C&NWRR	2014	16594	7153	2036	414	741
A&StLRR	451	660	10150	....	....	....
Total	11807	76773	265756	9601	4284	10242

	High Wines brls.	L'd lbs.	Cut Mts. lbs.	Cattle No.	L H'gs No.	Hides lbs.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G&CURR	200	....	....	14	....	2350
RIRR	5	....	....	....	....	2329
IlCRR	95	27447	4500	20	100	1184
CB&QRR	110	5175	29664	....	....	3714
C&NW	....	....	....	....	....	3050
A&StL	40	977	....	....	100	680
Total	450	33599	34550	34	200	14517

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
To Buffalo	2500	64795	86500	15000	2075	....
To Pt Sarnia	....	16500	....	....	....	....
To Goderich	979	....	2000	....	....	....
To other ports	....	....	50	....	....	....
Total	3479	80795	88550	15000	2075	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—JUNE 30.

Receipts.		Receipts.	
Flour, bbls	6,420	Potatoes, bu	168
Wheat, bu	10,075	Butter, lbs	3,500
Corn, bu	134,816	Coal, tons	225
Oats, bu	2,410	Shipments.	
Barley, bu	485	Lumber, ft	105,314
Rye	1,000		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—JULY 1.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	1,025,000	Flour, brls	7,701
Shingles, no	2,019,000	Wheat, bu	82,795
Posts no	1,100	Corn, bu	248,000
Wood, cds	518	Oats, bu	18,000
Coal, tons	1,778	Rye, bu	2,075
Staves no	55,000	Pork, brls	41
R R Ties	530	Butter, kegs	170
Salt, brls	2,715	Hides no	500
Fish, pkgs	151	Broom Corn bales	14
		Highwines brls	20
		Seeds, bags	256
		Lead, pigs	500

The receipts of flour and grain to-day were 11,807 brls flour, 76,773 bu wheat, 265 756 bu corn, 9,601 bu oats, 4,284 bu rye, and 1,700 bu barley.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and much excitement existed at the opening, in consequence of the announcement of the firm of which C. T. Wheeler, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, is a leading member, that they would sell grain for a commission of ½c per bushel—the usual price being 1c per bushel. The talk culminated in a call for a meeting of the members of the Board of Trade, to be held this evening, the result of which will be found in another column.

The *Nova Scotian*, with Liverpool dates to the 21st inst., was telegraphed this morning, reporting an advance of 6d on flour, 2@3d on wheat, and 6d on corn. The news of the 22d, via Queenstown, reported a firm market with moderate transactions.

As soon as this intelligence was received, a very firm feeling prevailed in the market for breadstuffs, and an advance took place in the leading articles.

There was more anxiety on the part of purchasers to operate in Flour, and the market was active and firm at previous figures—no material improvement, however, in figures having taken place. About 4,000 barrels changed hands, at $4.75@5.10 for white Winter extras, $3.50@4 20 for Spring extras, and $3.00@3.40 for Spring supers.

The Wheat market was unusually active, and prices advanced 1½@2c per bushel—with sales of about 190,000 bushels, at 81@81½c for No. 2 Red; 84@85c for Amber Iowa; 80@82c for No. 1 Spring; and 73@75½c for No. 2 Spring—the market closing firm at 81½@82c for No. 1 and 73½@74c for No. 2 Spring, in good warehouses.

There was a very firm feeling in the Corn market, and we note an advance of fully ½c per bushel—closing, however rather tame. At the improvement shippers were not free buyers, and the market was less active—only about 180,000 bushels having changed hands at 29@30c for Old Mixed afloat; 28½@29c for New Mixed afloat; 29@29½c for Old Mixed in store; and 27@27½c for New Mixed in store—the market closing quiet at 28½c for Old Mixed in store.

Oats were in good demand and firm at 26c. Rye was in fair request and firmer, with sales of No 1 in store at 41@41½c. Barley was very firm—especially prime samples. Highwines were unsettled—buyers and sellers being 2@3c apart.

There was a large fleet of vessels in port this morning, and freights were active—opening easier, but closing firm. About 35 vessels and propellers were engaged at 12c for wheat to Oswego and Kingston; 10½c for wheat to Buffalo; and 9½@10c for corn to Buffalo.—the bulk of the charters being at 9½c for corn to Buffalo. This has been one of the heaviest day's business in freights of the season—upwards of 500,000 bushels of grain having been engaged. On vessels engaged to arrive, there will be loaded nearly 500,000 bushels more by this fleet.

REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET
For Week Ending July 1, 1862.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 1, 1862.

FREIGHTS.—LAKE—During the greater part of the week there has been a great scarcity of vessels, and rates have ruled firm and almost nominal.

TO-DAY, however, there is a large fleet in port, and freights have been quite active at full rates. The engagements to-day were:—To Kingston: Prop Niagara, wheat, via Goderich, at 15c, United States currency. To Oswego: brigs Pilgrim and Monterama, and schr Clipper City (via Goderich,) to arrive, wheat, at 15c. To Port Colborne: Prop Ontanagon, via Goderich, corn, at 10c; schr Correspondent, corn, at 9½c. To Buffalo: Props Free State, Neptune, Evergreen City, Galena, schr G W Holt, wheat, at 10½c; barks P C Sherman, B A Stannard, Major Anderson, schrs Sophia Smith, Cairo, Northwest, Torrent, Enterprise, Oneonta, R N Brown, Plover, Athenian, Unadilla, Fiske, Dauntless, Nicholas—all with corn, at 9½c; schr Mary Morton, corn, at 9½c—rechartered at 9½c; prop Queen of the Lakes, oats, at 7c; small schooner, corn, at 10c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. They are as follows:

	2d class.	4th class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	0.83	0.83	1.30
" via Lake Erie	0.77	0.80	1.20
To Boston, all rail	0.89	0.90	1.30
" via Lake Erie	0.77	0.85	1.10
To Portland, all rail	0.85	0.90	1.30
To Philadelphia, all rail	0.77	0.50	1.00
" " via Lake Erie	0.69	0.45	0.90
To Baltimore, all rail	0.77	0.50	1.00
" " via Lake Erie	0.69	0.45	0.90
To Pittsburgh, all rail	0.45	0.37½	0.85
To Buffalo, all rail	0.45	0.30	0.60
" " via Lake Erie	0.37	0.23	0.50
To Montreal	0.90	0.65	1.30

"LAKE AND RAIL" FREIGHTS.—Freights during the week have been plenty, and rates on flour to the seaboard have advanced 5c per brl, closing as follows:

Flour to New York, prop to Buffalo	$0.90
Fourth class to N. Y. " "	0.45
Flour to New York, all water	0.80
Fourth class to N. Y. "	0.47½
Flour to New York, prop to Goderich	0.90
Flour to Boston, " "	1.00
Flour to Montreal, prop to Collingw'd	0.75
" " " Sarnia	0.75

FLOUR—Received to-day, 11,807 brls; shipped, 3,479 brls. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week, with the sources of supply and the route of shipment:

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.
By Lake	1,088	27,750
Canal	5,995	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	6,893	....
Ill. Cent. R. R.	3,796	....
Chi. & R. I. R. R.	3,449	....
Chi. B. Q. R. R.	4,975	....
Chi. A. & St L. R. R.	1,581	18
Chi. & N. W. R. R.	8,303	....
C. & Mil. R. R.	....	....
Mich. Cen. R. R.	....	....
Mich. Sou. R. R.	....	12,687
P. & Ft. W. R. R.	60	3,091
Total last week	30,081	35,518
Total previous week	48,805	56,124
Corresponding week, 1861	28,998	31,294
" " 1860	7,535	11,583

The market during the past week has been more active and prices have advanced 10@15c since the date of our last weekly review.

TO-DAY, under the influence of the steamer's news the market was firmer than yesterday, but no material change can be noted in prices. Sales were:—140 brls "Metropolitan" choice white winter extra at $5.05; 200 brls do at $5.10; 140 brls good do at $5.00; 100 brls mixed winter extra at $4.75; 150 brls choice spring extra, r. h. at $4.20; 100 brls "Golden Sheaf" at $4.00; 100 brls "Bartlett single extra" at $3.90; 500 brls "Davis's Best" r. h. at $3.75; 300 brls "Red Jacket" f. h. at $3.80; 500 brls "Highland" r. h. and 300 brls "Imperial" r. h. at $3.70; 175 brls "Cedar Falls" f. h. at $3.75; 50 brls "Glen Mills" f. h. at $3.75; 100 brls "Diamond" r. h. at $3.75; 163 brls fair spring extra, r. h. at $3.60; 300 brls good f. h. extra at $3.60; 145 brls "Stark Mills" superfine, r. h. at $3.40; 96 brls spring super at $3.25; 50 brls "Opera" winter super at $3.60.

The following table shows the closing prices of all grades of flour:

White Winter Extras	$4.85	@ 5.25
Red do do	4.30	@ 4.75
Spring Extras, choice	4.10	@ 4.50
do do fair to good	3.60	@ 3.85
Rye flour	2.50	@ 3.00
Superfine brands	2.75	@ 3.40
Middlings, per ton	8.00	@14.00
Corn Meal, bolted	13.00	@14.00
do do Unbolted	11.00	@12.00
Bran and Shorts	5.00	@ 6.00

WHEAT—Received to-day, 76,773 bu; shipped, 80,795 bu. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week, with the sources of supply and the route of shipment:

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.
By Lake	....	217,075
Canal	19,307	....
G. & C. U. Railroad	176,556	....
Ill. Cent. Railroad	28,804	....
Chi. & R. I. Railroad	52,150	....
Chi., B. & Q. Railroad	44,284	....
Chi., A. & St. L. Railroad	3,781	....
Chi. & N. W. Railroad	119,908	....
Chi. & Mil. Railroad	....	....
M. C. Railroad	....	....
M. S. Railroad	....	2,737
Pitts, Ft. W. & Railroad	....	350
Total last week	449,670	220,162
" previous week	445,988	300,327
Corresp. week, 1861	265,443	491,294
" " 1860	76,456	118,663

The wheat market during the past week has been unusually brisk and buoyant, and we have to note an advance in prices of 3@4c per bushel since the date of our last weekly review. The depreciation of currency and the high price of sterling exchange have stimulated operators all over the country and the advance named might more properly be called a decline in the value of current funds; for besides the demand by shippers, outside parties—in order to get rid of their currency at the smallest possible loss—have invested in wheat, and thus, in a great measure, excited the markets.

TO-DAY the news by the *Nova Scotia* rendered the market buoyant, and prices have advanced 1½@2c per bushel since yesterday. Sales were:—1,400 bu No 2 Red Winter in store at 81½c; 400 bu do at 81c; 4,000 bu Amber Iowa in store at 84c; 2,000 bu do at 84½c; 3,000 bu do at 85c; 1,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 80c; 4,000 bu do at 81c; 25,000 bu do at 81½c; 70,000 bu do at 82c; 13,000 bu do (in Munger & Armour's) at 82c; 5,000 bu No 2 Spring in store (mostly in Sturges') at 73c; 4,000 bu do (in Sturges') at 73c; 3,000 bu do (in good houses) at 73½c; 12,000 bu do at 73c; 9,000 bu do at 73½c; 27,000 bu do at 74c; 4,000 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at 75c; 6,000 bu do (in same house) at 75½c; 1,000 bu Rejected in store at 60c; 400 bu do at 58c; 7,000 bu do afloat at 68c; 900 bu do at 65c.

CORN—Received to-day, 265,756 bu; shipped, 88,550 bu. The receipts and shipments during the week, with the sources of supply, and route of shipment, will be found in the following table:

	Receipts.	Shipm'ts.
By Lake	....	883,600
Canal	500,499	....
G & C U R R	139,419	....
Ill Cen R R	239,155	....
Chi & R I R R	87,850	....
Chi, B & Q R R	323,484	....
Chi, A & St L R R	77,025	....
Chi & N W R R	30,750	....
C & M R R	....	....
Mich Cen R R	....	....
Mich South R R	....	....
Pittsb & Ft W R R	350	....
Total last week	1,407,501	883,600
Total previous week	1,384,786	1,341,781
Corresp. week, 1861	647,641	836,637
Corresp. week, 1860	814,385	544,413

The market during the week has been brisk and prices closes at an advance of 1½@2c per bu on old and 2@2½c on new. All mixed corn received hereafter will be graded "Mixed" or "Rejected"—the grade known as "New Mixed" having been abolished.

TO-DAY the steamer's news rendered the market firmer, and prices advanced ½c ℔ bu; but there was not much activity—shippers preferring to invest in wheat. The sales were: 10,000 bu prime Old River Mixed afloat at 30c; 10,000 bu do at 29c; 45,000 bu old Canal Mixed at 30c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu New Mixed at 29½c f. o. b.; 10,000 bu New River Mixed afloat at 28½c; 3,000 bu choice do at 29c; 10,000 bu old Rejected afloat at 28c; 5,000 bu new Rejected at 27½c; 10,000 bu do at 27c; 26,000 bu old mixed in store at 29c; 27,000 bu do at 28½c; 45,000 bu do at 28¾c; 3,000 bu do at 28¼c; 10,000 bu short receipts do at 28c; 25,000 bu new Mixed in store at 27c; 1,000 bu do at 27½c; 700 bu old Rejected in store at 26c; 1,000 bu do at 25½c; 1,000 bu New Rejected in store at 24½c.

OATS—Received to-day, 9,601 bu; shipped, 15,000 bu. Received last week, 110,770 bu; shipped, 8,275 bu. The market during the week has been steady and moderately active at 26c.

TO-DAY the market was firm. Sales, 12,000 bu No 1 in store at 26c.

RYE—Received to-day, 4,284 bu; shipped, 2,075 bu. Received last week, 28,249 bu; shipped, 10,500 bu. There is a good demand for Rye and the market is firm.

TO-DAY the sales were: 2,000 bu No 1 afloat at 42c; 4,000 bu do in store at 41c; 2 000 bu do at 41½c.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 1,700 bu; shipped, none. Received last week, 7,054 bu; shipped, 550 bu. There is a very good demand for prime samples of Barley and the market is firm, but the supply is light.

TO-DAY the sales were: 700 bu prime at 62½c; 400 bu good at 57c—all on track.

BEANS—The supply is fair and the market is scarcely so firm. Common to fair quality sell at $1.00@1.75, and strictly prime at $2.00.

PROVISIONS—MESS PORK—There is no demand whatever for Mess Pork and the market is entirely nominal at $9.00@9.75. At the outside figures round lots of city brands are offered, without purchasers. CUT MEATS—There are not any city cured in market. During the week country Hams and Shoulders have been sold at 3c all round, both smoked and in dry salt. There is actually no demand for them at any price. Sides, both in dry salt and smoked are in good request, and sales of country lots have been made at 4@4½c; but a round lot of strictly prime Sides would bring 5c packed readily—either in dry salt or smoked. LARD—There is an active demand for prime Leaf Lard at 7¼@7½c, but the supply is trifling. Country lots sell at 7@7½c for Leaf, and some inferior as low as 6½c.

TO-DAY the sales were: 5,000 lbs Bacon Clear Sides at 4½c packed; 2,500 lbs do at 4½c packed; 6,000 lbs do in lots at 4@4½c loose. We quote the closing prices as follows:

Mess Pork	$9.00	@ 9.75
Light Mess	8.00	@ 8.50
Prime Mess	—	@ —
Prime Pork	—	@ —
Rumps	—	@ —
Bulk Sides, packed	0.04½	@ 0.05
Bulk Hams	0.03	@ —
Bulk Shoulders, loose	0.03	@ —
Mess Beef	11.00	@ —
Extra Mess Beef	12.00	@13.50
Prime Mess Beef, in tierces	—	@ —
Beef Hams	13.00	@14.00
Prime Leaf Lard, Kettle	0.07¼	@ 7½
" " " Steam	0.06½	@ 0.07
No. 1 Lard	0.06	@ 0.06¼
White Grease	0.04½	@ 0.05¼
Yellow Grease	0.05	@ 0.05½

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 450 brls; received last week, 867 brls; shipped, 1 097 brls. The market since the passage of the Tax Bill has been unsettled—sales ranging from 26@28c.

TO-DAY holders were asking 28c, and distillers are selling to their customers at that price; but the wholesale buyers were offering only 26c.

TALLOW—Received last week, 4,021 lbs; shipped 5,793 lbs. There is an active shipping demand for Tallow and the market is firm at 7½c in brls, and 8c in hogsheads. Country lots are selling at 7@7½c.

SALT—Received last week, 8,300 brls; shipped, 8,019 brls. The supply is yet quite inadequate to the demand, and Fine Salt is selling in lots at $1.90@2.00. The regular dealers have none on hand, and they sell only to arrive at $1.70 for Coarse and Fine. There is no Dairy in market.

BROOM CORN—Received last week, 14,180 lbs; shipped, 77,896 lbs. The market is dull, with sales at $50@80 per ton for common to prime.

TO-DAY, 12 tons were sold at $52.00—common.

WOOL—Received last week 33,543 lbs; shipped 12,546 lbs. The market is very firm and buyers are eager to purchase. The receipts are, however, light, from the following reasons: The weather has been till the past week very unfavorable for shearing, and agents from the East are traveling through the country buying up all they can find. Dealers here do not anticipate heavy receipts here this season. Sales TO-DAY, of 500 lbs choice ¾ blood at 42c. The following are the closing prices:

Common native	35	@ 38 c
Medium	38	@ 40 c
Fine	40	@ 42 c
Unwashed	¼ off	

HIDES—Receipts last week 57,888 lbs; shipped 288,504 lbs. The market is quiet with light sales. The receipts are small with no demand of consequence from the East. We quote:

Dry Flint	12	@13 c.
Dry Salted	9	@11 c.
Green Salted	5½	@ 6 c.
Grubby	½ price.	
Dry Calf	10	@12 c.
Green do	6	@ 7 c.

FISH—Received last week 919 pkgs; shipped, 122 pkgs. The market is quiet, the demand about equaling the supply. We have no change to notice in prices. Quotations as follows:

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$3.12½	@ 3.50
" 2 " "	2.75	@ 3.00
" 1 Trout "	3.00	@ 3.25
" 2 " "	2.50	@ 2.75
Codfish, ℔ 100 lbs	4.25	@ 4.75
Pickled Herring	3.00	@ 3.50
No. 1 Mackerel, brls	11.75	@13.00
" " hf brls	6.00	@ 7.00
No. 2 " brls	9.50	@11.00
" " hf brls	5.00	@ 5.50
Dried Herring ℔ box	35	@ 45

FRUIT—GREEN—New Green Apples are in good demand at $3.00@3.50, Oranges $6.00 and Lemons $6.00@6 50. DRIED FRUITS—There is some inquiry for choice Dried Apples, but the supply is light, and common old fruit are dull and neglected.

GREEN—Apples, new	3.00	@3 50
Lemons, ℔ box	6.00	@6 50
Oranges "	6.00	@ ....
Cranberries, ℔ brl	1.50	@3.00
DRIED—Prime N. Y. apples, ℔ lb	5	@5½c
Common dried apples	2	@4 c
Unpared peaches	6	@6½c
Prime halfs	7½	@ ....
Common old	3	@4c

GROCERIES—The amount of stock at present in the city is very fair, and a heavy business has been done during the past month—probably larger than in any previous month of the present year. The business has also been very satisfactory, as the country merchants punctually meet their obligations at maturity, where credit is extended to them. SUGARS—The market for all grades of Sugars is firm and active, the sales being unusually large. A few lots of New Orleans Sugars have been received here, via Memphis, and are held at from 8½ to 9½c. With regard to the Sugar Crop at New Orleans, we take the following extract from a letter dated New Orleans, June 23, received by a large dealer here from a heavy sugar factor at New Orleans: "Our last crop of sugars was the "largest ever produced, and there remains in stock "(notwithstanding all that has been destroyed by "the rebels) in the city and on hand at the plantations, probably 320,000 hhds. Since the 24th "April the receipts have been insignificant, owing "to a want of transportation, and all the packets "that were not burnt or did not move away are in "government service. The demand for shipment "to Britain and New York has been very active. "Sales from store have been chiefly at 4@5c, and "freights rule from $10.00@14.00 per hhd."

In refined sugars there has been an active business done, so much so that our refinery cannot supply one-one tenth the demand—we quote:

New Orleans—Fair	8½	@ 8¾c
Prime	9	@ 9½c
Choice	9½	@ 9¾c
Cuba—Fair to choice	7½	@ 8 c
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	8	@ 8¾c
N. Y. Refined—crushed powdered and granulated	10¾	@10½c
White coffee A	10¼c	
Yellow coffee B	10c	
Yellow coffee C	9¾c	

MOLASSES—The demand for molasses and syrups has been quite brisk more having been sold during the past two or three weeks than during any two months previous. The closing quotations are as follows:

N. Y. Sugar House	28	@30 c
Portland	—	@— c
Plantation	—	@— c
N. Y. Syrups	35	@40 c
Golden Syrup	40	@50 c
Sorghum Syrup	30	@35 c

COFFEE—The demand for Coffee has been active and prices are without material change. We quote:

Rio	20	@22 c
Maracaibo	—	@— c
Santa	—	@— c
O. G. Java	26	@28 c
Mocha	—	@— c

RICE—There is a good demand for Rice of all kinds. The principal importations are of East India growth, as the stock of Carolina is pretty well reduced. The following are the current figures:

Carolina	8	@— c
Patna	6½	@— c
Rangoon	6½	@— c

SPICES—The market is active, with a slight decline from last week's prices. We quote:

Cassia	35	@40 c
Pepper	18	@— c
Pimento	13½	@— c
Cloves	—	@— c
Nutmegs	68	@— c

TEAS—The demand for both Green and Black is quite active, and the market is firm. The following are the current prices:

GREEN—Fine Young Hyson	90	@1.10
" Gunpowder	75	@1.25
BLACK—Fine Souchongs	60	@ 80
" Oolongs	60	@ 80

TOBACCOS—Are very firm with an upward tendency in consequence of the passage of the new tax bill, which imposes a duty of 15c ℔ lb on all manufactured Tobaccos. The following are the ruling figures in this market:

Missouri and Kentucky 5s	33@35c
" " 8s	33@35c
" " 10s	33@35c
" " ½ lb	33@35c
" " 1 lb	33@35c

SOAPS—The market for city made soaps have advanced ½@¾c ℔ lb; but there is no change in Oakley's soaps. We quote: Oakley's German Erasive, 7½@7¾c; do New York Chemical, 6½@6¾c; do Austrian, 5½@5¾c; common bar, 5@5½c; extra, 5½@6¾c.

STARCH—Kingsford's pure, 6c; do Silver Gloss 7½@7¾c; do Pudding, 8@8½c.

BUTTER—Received last week 27,008 lbs; shipped 108,590 lbs. There is good demand for shipping butter for the Eastern market, and Dairy in crocks and rolls is dull and neglected. We quote

Choice Dairy	10@11c
Fair to good Firkin	7@8c
Grease	6½@7c

POTATOES—New Potatoes have appeared in market and are selling at $1.50 per bushel. We quote

New	$1 50
Neshannocks	....
Common	....

EGGS—In good demand at 6½@7c for fresh.

POULTRY—Chickens per dozen $1.75@2.00; Turkeys per lb 6@6½c; Pigeons per doz 35@40c.

SUNDRIES—The following table shows the closing quotations of the articles named:

Alcohol, ℔ gal.	56@58c
Ashes, Babbitts potash	8@15c
CHEESE—N. Y. Old Hamb'g	....
" New	8@8½c
West. Res've.	6@7
Illinois	5@7c
COAL—Lehigh	7.00
Scranton egg	6.00
Blossburgh	6.50
Erie	6.00
Mineral Ridge	5.00
Chippewa	5.00
Briar Hill	6.00
Cranberry ℔ brl	2.50@3.00
DRUGS AND DYES—	
Aloes, Socotrine, ℔ lb	56c
Alum	3½@4½c
Annatto	88c
Arsenic pow	6c
Arr'w R't, Jam	20@25c
do Ber	40@45c
Bal. Copaiva	88c
Bal. Tolu	1.30
Bi-carb Soda	6½@7c
Bi-chro. Potash	30c
Borax refined	25@28c
Camphor	1.15
Copperas Am	2½@3c
Cream Tartar	48@50c
Cubebs	75c
Gum Trag	35c
" Shellac	75@80c
" Trag flake	90c
" Myrrh	44c
Ipecac	3.00
Iodine	3.50@4.00
Iodide potas	3.25@4.00
Jalap	2.50
Juniper Ber	8½@10c
Oil, Castor	1.70@1.80
Opium	6.75@7.00
Quicksilver	65@75c
Sal Soda	3½@4½c
Vitriol blue	12@14c
FURS—Otter	2.50@4.00
Mink	1.00@1.75
Martin, com	1.00@
Martin, dark and fine	2.50@4.00
Beaver, pri'e	.50@1.00
Deer skins, gray	12@20c
" blue	[illegible]
" red	[illegible]
Red Fox	1.25@1.50
Raccoon	25@50c
Fisher, prime	3.00@4.00
Musk Rat	10@17
Wild Cat	15@30
Prairie Wolf	25@65
Timber "	50@1.00
Opossum	15@20c
IRON—N. York	[illegible]
IRON—Bar iron	3½@4½c
Steel cast	18@19c
Sp. steel	6¾@7½c
Plow "	6¾@7½c
LEATHER, Harness oak	27@28c
do hemlock	25@28c
Collar ℔ foot	15@18c
Upper "	17@18c
Bridle ℔ lb	[illegible]
Line	[illegible]
Domes Calf	75@85c
Domes. Kip	45@65c
French Calf	1.00@1.25
Fr. Kip h'vy to light	75@90c
Spanish Sole hemlock	[illegible]
Good damg'd	[illegible]
Slaught'r s'l's oak	[illegible]
do hemlock	[illegible]
LIME AND PLASTER—	
Lime, com. stone ℔ bri	85c
Water	1.25
Plaster, land	1.30
" boiled stucco	2.50
NUTS—Hickory ℔ bus	50@75c
Chesnuts	2.50@3.00
Almonds, soft shell ℔ lb	15@18c
do hard shell	10@12½c
Filberts	11c
Brazil	[illegible]
Eng. Walnts	11@12½c
RAISINS, layer	3.50@3.75
M. R's	3.25@3.50
Currants	[illegible]
NAILS—10d	3.12½@3.25
8d	3.37½@3.50
6d	3.62½@3.75
4d	3.87½@4.00
3d	4.37½@4.50
NAVAL STORES—	
Spirits turpentine	[illegible]
Tar	20.00
Pitch	5.00
Rosin	12.00@15.00
Manila Rope	15½c
Tarred hemp Rope	14c

Oakum, U. S. Navy	8@9c
OILS—Keros'ne	30@40c
Coal Oils	25@28c
No. 1 Lard Oil	70c
No. 2 " "	65c
Whale "	75c
Sperm "	1.80
PAINTS—White lead in oil	6@9½c
Red lead	8@10c
Yellow Ochre	2½c
Prussian Blue	50@70c
Pat. Drier	11½c
Paris Green	25@35c
Venet. Red	3c
Whiting	2½c
Chalk	2½c
Coach Var	3.50@
Fur Varnish	2.50@3.50
Saleratus, Babbitt's best	7½c
Saleratus, Babbitt's pure	7c
Soap, Babbitt's Chemical	8c
SPIRITS—Camphene	1.75
Burning Fl'd	68c
SNUFF—	
Macaboy rose	20@25c
Bergamot	20@—
Rappee	12½@40c
Scotch, bladders	16@20c
Hightoast	30@—
TOBACCO-Leaf Havana Fillers	58@60c
do binders	62@65c
do wrappers	1.00@1.50
Ohio fillers	10c
do binders	12½c
do wrappers	20@25c
Conn. fillers	12½c
do binders	12½@15c
do wrappers	25@30c
Yara fillers	58c
do wrappers	62½@65c
WOODEN WARE—	
Pails 2 hoop ℔ doz	1.75
do 3 hoop	2.00@2.25
Tubs, nests of 3	1.75
do No. 1 ℔ doz	8.00
do No. 2	7.00
do No. 3	6.00
Churns No. 1	11.00
do No. 2	10.00
do No. 3	9.00
do No. 4	8.00
Brooms, ℔ doz	1.00@3.50
Washbo'rds ℔ doz	2.00
Market Baskets, willow	3.00@3.50
do clothes	6.00@7.50
WINES AND LIQUORS—	
BRANDY—Otard	5.50@7.00
Seignette	4.50
Rastean	5.50
Martells	5.50@7.00
Hennessey	4.50@7.00
New York	40@50c
GIN—Swan	1.50
Schiedam	1.15@1.50
Domestic	40@50c
WHISKY—Corn	16½@17c
Irish impt'd	3.00@3.25
do domestic	0.50@0.75
Scotch impt	3.00@3.25
do domestic	0.50@0.75
RUM—St. Croix domestic	50@75c
do imported	1.50@2.25
N. England	50@60c
WINES—Maderia	75c@1.50
Sherry	75c@2.50
Claret	75c
Burgundy Port	75c@1.50
Port Juice	2.50
ALE AND PORTER—	
Allsopp's E. I. Pale Ale, pts	2.50
Muir's Scth	2.50
Campbell's	2.25
Younger's	2.25
Alloa	2.25
Barclay's London Porter, qts	2.50
do pts	1.50
Bass do	2.50
Hibbarts do	2.50
Chicago Bottled Ale, qts	1.75
do pts	1.37½
do Porter, qts	1.75
do pts	1.37½

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.
For the Week Ending July 1, 1862.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 1, 1862.

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, &c., FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 28, 1862, COMPARED WITH THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Lumber ft	11,780,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, no	2,569,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, pcs	1,495,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber, ft	90,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Posts, no	9,045	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 28, 1862.

	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.
By Canal	3,029,9[illegible]4	1,013,500	342,500
By G. & C. U. R. R.	1,382,320	758,250	130,750
By I. C. R. R.	1,162,295	1,687,000	443,000
By C. & R. I. R. R.	91,835	7,000	....
By C. B. & Q. R. R.	704,460	147,000	185,300
By C. A. & St. L. R. R.	778,450	411,500	184,148
By C. & N. W. R. R.	130,330	56,300	12,000
By C. & M. R. R.	(no report)		
By M. C. R. R.	(no report)		
By M. S. R. R.	54,500	19,000	3,000
By P & F. W. R. R.	34,500	....	....
Total last week	7,086,965	4,465,300	1,309,595
Total prev. week	6,564,555	3,694,900	1,163,730
Cor. week, 1861	3,528,322	2,971,000	1,255,000
Cor. week, 1860	4,701,208	2,094,735	804,900

LUMBER—The receipts during the week show a slight falling off, compared with those of the week previous, and under a continued good demand, the market rules brisk and firm—prices closing at an advance of 50c in the yards, and 25@50c by the cargo.

THE MARKET IN THE YARDS.

The display of assorted lumber in the yards has scarcely ever been so poor as at present. Many dealers, who ought at this season, to have one and two millions on hand, have not over one-fourth that amount. Take a walk along the south branch, and you find but a succession of empty and partially-filled yards, where usually at this time there is a wall of lofty piles between the street and the docks. This diminution of the stock accounts in a great measure for the active demand which exists for cargoes.

During the past week business has been tolerably lively. Fencing and common boards have sold freely at $9.00@9.50 which is an improvement of 50c on the prices noted last week. For inferior qualities of common nothing less than $9.00 is taken, and for the better grades, $9.25@9 50. Dry common boards, of good quality, (last year's cut) are scarce, and holders ask $10.00, at which there have been some sales of Saginaw manufacture. There is a very good inquiry in the yards for common flooring, joists and scantling, and also an increased demand for upper qualities—principally for city use—building of all kinds being particularly brisk now.

THE MARKET FOR CARGOES.

The demand for cargoes is particularly good, and prices close 25@50c higher—especially on the best manufacture. The receipts during the week have been fair, and on Monday and this morning they were heavy; but notwithstanding this there is a general complaint among buyers that the offerings are unusually light—the large bulk of the lumber being docked on manufacturers' account, and sold in boat loads to go down the Illinois River. Good cargoes of lumber have been sold at $9.00@9.50, and common to fair as $7.50@8.50.

Our advices from the lumber manufacturing districts nearly all complain of the difficulty in procuring freight room. Grain vessels, bound up, can hardly be coaxed to go into Green Bay or Saginaw for lumber, and rates rule considerably higher. From Upper Saginaw, $2.50, and from Lower Saginaw $2.00 has been paid; from Green Bay $2.50, and from Oconto River, rafted, $2.50@3 00. So the rates of freight have advanced about the same as lumber—the manufacturer getting about the same net as formerly.

Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that there should be a buoyant feeling in the market. Parties who have made contracts, deliverable at Saginaw and Green Bay, find that the lumber laid down on their docks will cost them about $1.00 higher than they calculated on, and they have thus been compelled to advance their selling figures.

The following is a list of some of the leading sales of cargoes, made since the date of our last weekly review:

Cargo of schr Florence, from Parry Sound, (Canada,) good quality of stock boards, at $9.50.
Cargo of schr Sam Hale, from Green Bay, J. B. Gardner's mills, fair quality, mill-run at $8 37½.
Cargoes of brig Banner, schrs Phalarope and Albatross, from Spaulding's mills on the Menominee, mill-run, at $9.00 off the dock.
Cargo of schr Queen of the West, from Menominee, Ludington's mills, at $9 00 off the dock.
A lot of 30,000 mill-run strips, from the same mills, sold to arrive at $10.00.
Cargo of good St. Clair River, boards and strips, to arrive within ten days at $9 00.
Cargo of schr Hercules, from Muskegon, at $8 37½—mill-run—Trowbridge's manufacture. Quality fair.
Cargoes of schrs Wm. Sanderson and Echo, dry boards, from Saginaw—contracted.
Cargo of schr Octavia, from Black Lake, good common, sorted, at $7.87½.
Cargo of schr Hero, from Hale, Wright & Co.'s mills, South Haven, good quality, mill run, at $8.50.
Cargo of schr Rand, fair quality of boards and strips, from Muskegon, at $8.50.
Cargo of schr Active, from Grand River, fair quality, mixed, at $8.00.
Cargo of schr Forester, fair quality, assorted, from Grand River, at $7.75.
Cargo of schr Illinois, from Muskegon, ordinary quality, mixed, from Truesdell's mills, at $4.00.
Cargo of schr Telegraph, good quality, from the same mills, at $8.75.
Cargo of schr Heligoland, from same mills, good quality, at $8.75.
Cargo of schr Bates, from same mills, fair quality, at $8 50.
Cargo of schr Wm. Jones, from Cowles' mills, Manistee, good quality of strips, joists and scantling, at $8.50.
Cargo of schr Persia, from Manistee, same manufacture, at $8 25.
Cargo of schr Enterprise, from Grand River, medium quality common strips and boards, at $7.50.
Cargo of schr H. W. Gates, mixed, common quality, from Clay Banks, at $7.25.
Cargo of schr Challenge, from Kalamazoo, mixed, good quality, at $8.25.
Cargo of schr Ashtabula, from Grand River, medium quality, mixed, at $7 75.
Cargo of scow Mt. Vernon, from Wyman's mills, mixed, fair quality, at $8.25.
Cargo of schr Ardent, from Holland, strips, good quality, at $8.37½.
Cargo of schr Grace A. Green, from Muskegon, fair mixed, at $8.25.
Cargo of schr Driver, from Depere, mill run, fair quality, at $8.25.
Cargo of schr Mariner from Grand River, mixed, at $8.00.
Cargo of schr Blue Belle, from White Lake, common mixed, at $7.50.
Cargo of schr Albany, from Grand River, mixed, common, at $7.50.

SHINGLES—The market for Shingles continues firm, under moderate receipts and a good demand, and prices have advanced in the yards and afloat, about 25c per 1,000. In the yards, prime "A" shaved are held at $3.25, and sawed at $2.75@3 00—mostly the latter figure. In cargoes we report the following: 1,000,000 Rogue River "A" shaved, per prop Barber, at $2.65 afloat; 1,000,000 Green Bay shaved, at $3.00 for "Star," $2.80 for "A," and $2 60 for "Davis"—Strong's grades; 200,000 "A" sawed, Thompson's brand, from White Lake, per scow Mermaid, at $2 75; 300,000 sawed and shaved, from Kalamazoo, per schr Hirondelle, at $2 50 all round; 460,000 sawed and 90,000 shaved, from East shore, at $2.50 all round.

LATH—There is a good demand for Lath and the market is firm at $1.50 by the cargo afloat, and $1.75 in the yards.

POSTS—There are very few Posts in market and prices remain firm at our quotations. A cargo of 8,000 were sold at $8.25 for merchantable and $4.12½ for culls, per brig Algomah.

The following are the closing quotations for all kinds of lumber, &c., in the yards:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$21.00@22.00
Second Clear	18.00@
Third Clear	15.00@16.00
Stock Boards	13.00@13.50
Common Boards	10.00@10.50
Fencing	9.00@9.50
Clear Flooring, undressed	17.00@18.00
Second Clear do do	14.00@14.50
Common do do	12.00@13.00
Siding, Clear dressed	11.00@
" Common do	9.00@9.50
Cull Boards	7.00@
Long Joists	9.00@10.00
Shaved Shingles, A ℔ M	3.75@
do do No. 1	2.75@3.00
Sawed Shingles, A	2.75@3.00
do do No. 1	2.50@2.75
Lath	1.75@
Posts, ℔ 100 nominal	8.00@12.50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 1.—FLOUR—Market somewhat excited owing to the favorable accounts by the Scotia, and prices have advanced fully 10c per brl., with a good demand for export and home consumption. Sales, 23,800 brls at $4.35@4 55 for super state; $4.80@4.90 for extra state; $4.95@5.00 for choice; $4 80@4 50 for super western; $4.75@5.00 for common to medium extra western; $5 10@5.25 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; and $5 35@6 50 for trade brands. Market closing quiet and firm. Canadian flour 10c better, with an increased demand. Sales, 1,900 brls at $4 80@4.95 for common; and $5@6.25 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet at $2.75@4.10. Corn meal quiet. Sales, 50 brls. Jersey at $2.85.

WHISKY—Heavy. Sales 400 brls at 27½@28½c for state and western.

GRAIN—Wheat fully 3c higher, with good export demand. Sales (part to arrive) 23,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.00@1.09; 132,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.10@1.12; 64,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.13@1.14; 132,000 bu extra choice do at $1.15; 8,000 bu Green Bay at $1.15; 12,000 bu inferior Milwaukee club at $1.10@1.12 in store; 15,000 bu winter red Illinois at $1.15 in store; 20,000 bu winter red western at $1.19@1.23½; 12,400 bu amber Michigan at $1.24@1.25; 7,000 bu smutty white Canadian at $1.20, and 9,800 bu. white Michigan at $1.30. Rye scarce and firm. Sales, 13,000 bu western at 69@73c the latter price for fair prime western. Barley nominal. Corn advanced 1c per bu. with fair demand. Sales, 124,000 bu at 54@55c for old mixed western, chiefly at the latter price; 48@53 for new do; 49@48 for unsound. Oats quiet and firm at 41@45c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sales 200 bags Rio at 22c for prime. Rice quiet. Total stock on hand July 1st, 580 casks Carolina, 300 casks Patna, 36,910 bags cleaned East India and 60 bags and mats uncleaned do. Sugar—raw firm. Sales to-day include 800 hhds. Cuba at 6¾@8c. Total stock July 1st, 3,749 hhds., 12,753 boxes, 30,430 bags, and 420 hhds. Melado. Molasses in fair demand. Sales 350 hhds Cuba, part at 25c. Total stock July 1st, 2 363 brls, 3,303 hhds. Hops firm. Sales 90 bales at 15@25c for new.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, heavy and lower. Sales 420 brls. at $11.00@11.12½ for mess—closing with no buyers at inside quotation; $8.62½@8.75 for prime, and $10.75@11.00 for prime mess; total stock old and new, July 1st, 134,411 brls; same time last month 155,415 brls; same time last year 66,468 brls; in addition to the above 3,221 brls in yard belonging to the government. Beef more active. Sales 500 brls at $8.50@7.00 for prime; $8.00@10.00 for mess; $11 00@13.50 for re-packed mess; $12.00@14 50 for extra mess; total stock of old and new, July 1st, 27,909 pkgs; same time last month 27,910 pkgs; same time last year 20,480 pkgs; in addition to the above 3,201 pkgs in various yards belonging to the government. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady; sales 74 pkgs at 3½@4c for shoulders; 4½@6c for hams. Bacon sides quiet. Lard very firm; sales 759 brls at 7½@8½c. Butter selling at 9@13c for Ohio; 10@15c for state. Cheese steady at 4@8c.

MONEY—Active and unchanged at 5@6 ℔ cent. Sterling exchange unsettled. Banker's bills quoted at 120½. American gold irregular, opening at 8¾ and closing at 8@8¾ ℔ cent. premium. California gold bars quoted at 9¾@9½ ℔ cent. premium. Government stocks firmer. U. S. 6s of '81, 103½@103. Extra interest 7.30 treasury notes 104¼.

STOCKS—Better, but quiet. C & T 60½; G & Chi 74; C C & C 124¼; Ill Cent scrip 61¼; Panama 134; Mich S gtd 60½; N Y C 92½; Erie 34½; Hudson 48½; Harl 21½; M C 61; M S 27¼; Mil & P du C 30½; N J C R R 130; Pac Mail 115½; American gold 108¼; C & P 24 31; Cal 7s 103; Mo 6s 48¼; Tenn 6s 50½; Mo 6s 51; U S 5s '81 regd 103½; U S 6s '81 coupons 103½.

BUFFALO, July 1.—FLOUR—Demand moderate; market firmer.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; sales at 96½@97c for Milwaukee club; 85@86c for Racine do; red winter western $1 03@1.05. Corn in good demand. Sales at 41@42c, mostly at 41@42c. Oats firm. Barley and rye quiet.

WHISKY—Demand fair. Sales 100 brls at 28c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—21½c on corn, 13½c on wheat to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—7,000 brls. flour, 38,600 bu. wheat, 410,000 bu. corn, 54,000 bu. oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—2,000 brls. flour, 64,000 bu. wheat, 136,000 bu. corn, 13,000 bu. oats, 14,000 bu. rye.

OSWEGO, July 1.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat held higher under the influence of the Scotia's news, but buyers do not meet the advance, and the market rules quiet. Sales before the news 6,000 bush. winter red Ind., at $1.10. Corn market better. Sales before steamer's news 1,000 bush. Ohio at 46½c; 12,000 bush do at 49c; after the news 10,000 Ind. at 49c with but light supply on the spot at the close. Rye in demand. Sales 22,000 western at 60½c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm and boats scarce. Flour 34c, wheat 9c, corn 7½c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—37,000 bu wheat, 27,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—2,930 brls flour, 17,600 bu wheat, 27,000 bu corn.

Foreign Markets.

By Telegraph] [PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Circulars report trade generally firm. Weather unsettled. Flour quiet and steady at 24@29s ℔ brl. Wheat steady; red winter in 2d ℔ cental dearer; red western 9s 4d@13s 8d. Corn weaker; mixed offered at 28s@30s ℔ 480 lbs; white scarce and steady at 32@33s.

PROVISIONS—Beef and pork very dull. Bacon continues almost nominal, and where forced sales are made prices are lower. Lard neglected. Sugars inactive. Coffee—no sales. Price firmer.

LONDON MARKETS—Wheat again 1@2s per quarter dearer, since the previous Monday. Coffee firm. Sugar quiet and drooping.

VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—Breadstuffs are firm and changed. Provisions very dull.

LONDON, June 9.—Consols for money 91¾@92. Illinois Central shares 44½@43½ discount; Erie shares 32@33c.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—Breadstuffs higher. Flour 6d ℔ brl dearer. Wheat advanced 2d@3d. Corn 6d higher. Provisions dull. Beef and pork nominal. Bacon lower. Lard downward. Tallow steady. Ashes steady. Sugar downward. Coffee steady. Rice firmer.

LONDON, Saturday.—Consols closed at 91¾@92.

LATEST—PER SCOTIA.

Breadstuffs firm, with a light business. Provisions dull. American securities unchanged.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ....July 1.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, 14 brls fish.
Prop Hunter, Dickson, Goderich.
Prop Edith, Hewitt, Collingwood, 137 brls fish.
Prop Union, Cooper, Sarnia, 1,650 m shingles.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St Joseph, 1,100 posts, 40 cds wood.
Prop Free State, Rounds, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Granite State, Davis, Ogdensburgh.
Bark Oconto, Close, Buffalo, 6 cds wood, 150 tons coal.
Bark Parana, Carpenter, Colborne.
Bark A P Nichols, Graves, Presque Isle, 436 tons coal.
Bark P C Sherman, Mason, Buffalo.
Bark Unadilla, Turnbull, Buffalo, 110 tons coal.
Bark Northwest, Atkins, Buffalo, 98 tons coal.
Bark John Sweeny, Burden, St Clair, 130 m lumber.
Bark Major Anderson, Jones, Presque Isle.
Schr Major Anderson, Clelland, Saginaw, 130 m lumber.
Schr Jupiter, Thomson, Buffalo, 100 tons coal.
Schr Enterprise, Summoneau, Mooretown, 133 cds wood.
Schr Sirius, Jennings, Kingston, 20 cds wood.
Schr Tecumseh, McIntosh, Goderich, 33 cds wood.
Schr Florence, McPherson, Goderich, 150 m lumber.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon, 60 m lumber, 400 m shingles.
Schr Annie Thorlane, Johnson, Wilkinson's Pier, 60 cords wood.
Schr Venus, Thomson, Grand Haven, 59 cords wood.
Schr Athenian, Summerville, Bay City, 220 m lumber.
Schr Titan, Roberts, Oswego, 2,715 brls salt.
Schr Plover, McLeod, Presque Isle, 6? tons coal.
Schr Cairo, McCartney, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Curtis Mann, Ramsey, Buffalo.
Schr Dauntless, Roach, Buffalo, 180 tons coal.
Schr Echo, Emery, Buffalo, 135 m lumber.
Schr Little Bell, Liston, White Lake, 130 m lumber.
Schr Australia, Anderson, Cleveland, 290 tons coal.
Schr T Y Avery, Pinefield, Buffalo, 110 cords wood.
Schr Resolute, Hammond, Cleveland, 395 tons coal.
Schr Fish Hawk, Anderson, Holland, 25 m staves.
Schr Sea Bird, Thomas, Buffalo, 100 tons coal.
Schr Experiment, Dike, Bronson's Harbor, 530 ties.
Schr Adele, Scott, South Haven, 6 cords wood.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Walkinson's Pier, 70 cords wood.
Schr Antelope, Williams, White Lake, 60 m lumber.
Schr Ellen Pike, Osler, Holland, 30 m staves.

CLEARED..........July 1.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Chicago, Collins, Buffalo.
Prop Empire State, Brett, 2,800 bu corn, 1,000 brls flour.
Prop Iowa, Hunt, Buffalo, 525 bu wheat 16,000 bu corn, 15,000 bu oats, 1,075 bu rye, 1,800 brls flour, 17 brls pork, 400 hides, sundries.
Prop Kenosha, Lacy, Goderich, 20,000 bu corn, 979 brls flour, 25 kegs butter.
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Sarnia, 16,500 bu corn.
Prop Union, Cooper, Sarnia, 14,000 bu corn, 699 brls flour, 14 bales broom corn, 20 brls highwines, sundries.
Prop Hunter, Dickson, Goderich, 180,000 bu wheat, 3,213 brls flour, 28 brls pork.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop Granite State, Davis, Ogdensburgh, 5,800 bu corn, 100 brls flour, 236 bags seeds, 100 hides, 145 kegs butter.
Prop Mayflower, Langley, Buffalo, 1,600 bu corn, 1,200 brls flour, 500 pigs lead.
Bark Golden Fleece, Wood, Buffalo, 25,300 bu corn.
Bark Parana, Carpenter, Buffalo, 27,600 bu corn.
Bark Major Anderson, Jones, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn.
Schr York State, Dimick, Buffalo, 17,500 bu wheat.
Schr Storm Spirit, Childs, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Contest, Rodgers, Buffalo, 16,500 bu wheat.
Schr W B Hibbard, Davis, Buffalo, 13,700 bu wheat.
Schr Golden Harvest, Stubbs, Buffalo, 16,600 bu wheat.
Schr Ashtabula, Hammer, Grand Haven.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon.
Schr Annie Thorine, Johnston, Wilkinson's Pier.
Schr Curtis Mann, Ramsey, Buffalo, 18,500 bu corn.
Schr Lone Star, Jameson, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Venus, Thompson, Grand Haven.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, White Lake.
Schr Fish Hawk, Anderson, Holland.
Schr Experiment, Dike, Bronson's Harbor.
Schr Adele, Scott, South Haven.
Schr Mary Morton, Vanetta, Buffalo, 11,500 bu corn.
Schr Antelope, Williams, White Lake.
Schr Ellen Pike, Osler, Holland.
Schr Louisa Ann, Millet, Manistee.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, July 1, 1862.

UP—Prop. Mohawk, Potomac, Pittsburgh; bark Mary Stockton, Louisa; brig Seymour; schr. E. G Gray, Montcagle, Star of the North, Ontario, Star of Hope, Grenada, Alpha, Sherman, Fox, Courtwright, Telegraph, Monitor, Seneca Chief, C. Y. Richmond.

DOWN—Prop. Empire; bark Fame; brig Mahoning. Schr. Grand Turk, Bonnie Doon, Ogden, Loomis, Gertrude, Adirondack, Perry, Perseverance, St. Paul, Shook, Fashion, Corinthian, Hagar, Carthagenian, Hawk, New London, St. Andrews, Lookout. Weather pleasant. Wind south west.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.........June 30.

Caesar, LaSalle, 5,182 bu corn.
Comet, Morris, 5,500 bu corn.
Cuba, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn.
Stranger, Lockport.
Aquila, South, 185,500 lbs ice.
Danube, Ottawa, 5 000 bu corn, 20,000 lbs starch.
Caroline, LaSalle, 800 bu corn.
Stars and Stripes, Lockport, 5,400 bu corn.
Golden Cloud, Ottawa, 5,700 bu corn.
Golden State, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn.
Gold Overall, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn.
America, LaSalle, 1,315 brls flour, 61,004 lbs tobacco.
Nawbeck, LaSalle, 115 tons coal.
Nebraska, LaSalle, 118 tons coal.
Queen City, LaSalle, 5 300 bu corn.
Paragon, LaSalle, 1,608 brls flour.
Adelle, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn.
Monitor, LaSalle, 1,382 brls flour, 485 bu barley, 30,000 lbs tobacco.
Carondelet, LaSalle, 2,460 bu corn, 3,115 bu wheat.
Africa, LaSalle, 5,290 bu corn.
Clorlette, Morris, 4,000 bu corn, 3,300 lbs butter, 7 brls eggs, 220 lbs beans.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
Atlantic, Morris, 4,800 bu corn, 6,000 bu oats, 60 bu wheat.
Empress, LaSalle, 5,700 bu corn.
Edmonia, Joliet, 125,000 lbs coopers' ware.
Beloit, Ottawa, 4,700 bu corn.
Alabama, LaSalle, 1,285 brls flour.
Lockport, Lockport, 1,400 bu corn, 1,000 brls flour.
Mound City, LaSalle, 4,500 bu corn, 51 bu potatoes.
Ottawa, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
Hunter, Ottawa, 3,000 bu corn, 2,000 bu wheat 30,000 lbs tar.
New York, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn.
Monarch, Joliet, 6,000 bu corn.
Bay State, LaSalle, 5,800 bu corn.
Old Abe, LaSalle, 3,000 bu wheat, 1,000 bu rye, 51 bu potatoes.
B A Thorp, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn.
General Scott, LaSalle, 5,175 bu corn, 1,310 bu oats.
Banner State, 5 0 0 bu corn.
R E Goodell, Ottawa, 3,850 bu corn, 1,500 bu wheat.

CLEARED.........June 30.

Geo Washington, Utica.
B T Busby, Ottawa, 29,529 ft lumber.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa.
Union, LaSalle, 75,792 ft lumber.
Constitution, LaSalle.

Business Cards.

TO INVENTORS. COBURN & MARKS, PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS, CHICAGO, ILL. Office No. 51 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Post Office Box 4443. Patents obtained on New Inventions of every description. Circulars sent to any address. [illegible]

EYE AND EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Diseases, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery No. 124 Randolph street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in the city of Chicago, or on farms in Illinois within one hundred miles of Chicago. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 82 Dearborn st., Room No. 6. [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. [illegible] CHANDLER & LEE, 12 Lake st.

Wooden & Willow Ware.

WOOL TWINE MANUFACtured and sold by NATHANIEL WHITE, 32 South Water street. BUTTER FIRKINS, NICE OAK HICKORY BOUND FIRKINS Manufactured and for sale at 32 South Water street. NATHANIEL WHITE, Wholesale dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware. [illegible]

CITY BONDS.—We are paying the highest market price for CHICAGO CITY AND ILLINOIS BONDS. C. C. PARKS & CO. Bankers, No. 24 Lake street, corner of Dearborn. [illegible]

MONTREAL PURE MALT Whisky can be used medicinally, and suitable for the Table and Family use. Wholesale and retail dealers supplied. [illegible] JOHN A. MAY.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE —OF— PAPER HANGINGS, At F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph street. [illegible]

Auction

BY GILBERT & [SAMPSON] General Auct[ioneers]. FURNITURE, CAR[PETS], At House No. 170 Mo[nroe] AT AUCTION. We will sell on THURSDAY, July 3d, at [illegible] A. M., at the Brick House No. 170 Monroe st., the entire contents of said house, consisting of [illegible] Chamber, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture, [illegible] sale and Ingrain Carpets, Mirrors, &c. The goods have been but little used and ALL IN GOOD ORDER. jy1-[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. TRADE SALE OF 34 Casks Double Thick Porcelain and Parian Ware, 275 boxes AMERICAN FLINT GLASSWARE AND 1,000 MIRRORS. AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, July 2d, at 9½ o'clock A. M., we will sell at our Salesroom, No. 82 Lake street, [illegible] four casks of the best quality double thick Porcelain and Parian Ware, which will be sold in assortment [illegible]. The stock consists of a general assortment of BREAKFAST, TEA, DINNER AND TOILET WARE, all plain white. PARIAN WARE Consists of Pitchers, Decorated and Gold Gilt Vases, [illegible] Syrups, Spittoons, Mugs, Fancy Boxes, Cups, Butters, Cigar and Ash Holders, Pickles, &c. Also Busts and Statuettes of Douglas and [illegible]. Glassware and Mirrors. 275 boxes of American Flint Glassware, consisting of a general assortment, and 1,000 Mirrors of various sizes. The attention of the Trade is particularly invited to the above sale, which is well adapted for [illegible] Steam Boats. The goods will be sold without any reserve whatever. Parties buying for the country can have their goods carefully packed and shipped. Samples can be examined at our Store the day previous to the sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs. [illegible]

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, AUCTIONEERS. Master's Sale. SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO.—Thomas [illegible] vs. Albert M. Helmer, William O. Brown, William [illegible] ley, John H. Moore, William James, Coroner of Cook County, and Anthony C. Hesing, Sheriff of Cook County. Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Decretal Order of the Superior Court of Chicago, made and entered of record in the above entitled cause on the [illegible] day of June A. D. 1862, I, Joseph Sampson, Special Master, duly appointed, I shall on Thursday, the Tenth Day of July, A. D. 1862, At the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, upon the dock of Thomas Hale, on the north bank of the Chicago River, between North Wells and North Lasalle street, in the City of Chicago, and County, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the Boilers, Steam Engines, Machinery and Iron Works, Taken from the wreck of the Propeller Globe, consisting of two Iron Cylinders, two Iron Shafts, two Iron Rudder, two Boilers, one set of Iron Pipes, [illegible] one lot of Copper Pipe, and one lot of Brass Journal Boxes, now lying on said dock. JOSEPH SAMPSON, Special Master. Chicago, June 27th, 1862. je27-[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.—By S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on Monday, June 30th, Tuesday, July 1st, Wednesday, July 2d, at [illegible] o'clock A. M., will be sold Dry Goods, Clothing, [illegible] Boots and Straw Hats, Shaker's Hoods, [illegible] Goods, Jewelry. Also, at private sale, Oil Cloth [illegible] Carpeting. je27-[illegible] S. NICKERSON, Auct.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn st., opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday, By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake st. See advertisement in Wholesale column. [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Curtain rises [illegible]. BENEFIT OF ALEX. REYNOLDS. WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 2nd, will be presented the great moral Drama of THE FRENCH SPY. Mathilde, Hamet Carmanly, Henri St. Alme, Arab Boy.........MISS JENNIE HIGHT. During the piece an ARAB DANCE by Miss Jennie Hight, also a TERRIFIC COMBAT between Miss Jennie HIGHT and MAHOMED, (MR. H. A. HIGHT as MAHOMED) who has kindly volunteered for this occasion. [illegible] BAND, MR. T. W. BARNARD, Leader, have also volunteered and will appear in full uniform, and perform a [illegible]. MILLE [illegible], from the New York Theatre, has also kindly volunteered, and will appear in a SPANISH DANCE (MADALIN). To conclude with the favorite petite Comedy of I'VE WRITTEN TO BROWN. Characters by Messrs. McVicker, Myers, Clinton, Roemer and Mrs. Myers. Fourth of July. Two GRAND PERFORMANCES. BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF FIRE WORKS. ☞ The great Irish Drama, entitled MACARTHY, or PEEP O'DAY, will shortly be produced with all new scenery and a POWERFUL CAST.

AT BRYAN HALL. The Wonderful East India Majician, HAMBUJER, Assisted by MADAM HAMBUJER, the Charming Pianist, Begs leave to announce to the citizens of Chicago that he will commence a series of GRAND SOIREES MAGIQUE, At BRYAN HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, July 7th, and continue during the week, when he will introduce his East India style of Miraculous Necromancy, [illegible] before attempted by any Magician. He will [illegible] illusions, and execute the miraculous art WITH BARE ARMS, remaining before his audience the whole time, WITHOUT MACHINERY OF ANY DESCRIPTION, and DIVISIBLE [illegible] to each other with such rapidity that it is impossible for the closest observer to detect him. Hambujer having resided SIX YEARS in the INTERIOR of INDIA, will perform feats of Necromancy UNKNOWN TO ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE CIVILIZED WORLD. ADMISSION—25 cents. Children 15 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock. ☞ There will be a grand Matinee on Wednesday Afternoon, July 9th, at 3 o'clock, for the accommodation of Schools and Families. Admission to Matinee 15 cents; children 10 cents. ☞ For particulars see small bills. [illegible]

VAAS & DEAN'S Light Guard Band, Office 61 South Clark street, between Randolph and Lake streets, Chicago, Ill. MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARADES, BALLS, CONCERTS, &c. ☞ Post Office Box 3362. A. J. VAAS, Leader. S. T. DEAN, Clerk.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES OF ALL QUALITIES. C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS," Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Ball [illegible], Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c. FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY. Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire. Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c. The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the shops of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power, also, their very low prices. The following list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, and Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago: [illegible] And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE. For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We [illegible] keep an assortment of different sizes at our Warehouse, where they may be examined and at [illegible] T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill. Post Office address Box 331. [illegible]

Safes.

$200,000 IN ONE O[F] HERRING'S PATENT SAFES. [illegible] NEW YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1862. Messrs. HERRING & CO., No. 251 BROADWAY: [illegible] safe you made for me a few years ago [illegible] the great fire [illegible] in my possession [illegible] Truly Yours, A. [illegible]. ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE. GENERAL OFFICE, [illegible] Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway: [illegible] HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES. [illegible] HERRING & CO., [illegible]

AGENTS, PEDLERS, TRADE[RS] AND THE SPECULATING CLASSES [illegible] [illegible] BROTHERS, 37 Nassau st., New York. [illegible]

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES Cleaned very cheap by JOHN MASON, [illegible] Clark street. Post Office Box 624. [illegible]

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1862.

FROM VICKSBURG.

[illegible] ar news from Vicksburg, by [illegible] [sou]rces, shows that the formidable [na]ture of the defenses of that place have [ca]ll[ed for] preparations of a most extensive ch[aracter, inclu]ding the employment of a lar[ge] [la]nd force which was debarking in the [vic]inity from the federal transports fr[om] New Orleans. We may expect soon [to he]ar of stirring news from that quarter.

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAHOMINY.

The particulars we publish this morni[ng] respecting late operations in front of Ric[hmond], will relieve the painful suspe[nse] which the public have endured for sever[al] days. The telegraphic dispatches first [re]ceived, were manifestly fragments of [ru]mors written by reporters who had [no] clear notion of the situation of affairs, a[nd the] suppression of correct news by the Se[cre]tary of War, which excited such gene[ral] alarm, was done to conceal as far as pos[sib]le, the real purpose of the moveme[nt] which Gen. McClellan was executing.

The facts of the whole matter appear [to] be these: The recent raid of Stewar[t's] rebel cavalry upon Whitehouse, in whi[ch] they passed through the guards of McCl[ellan']s right wing, fired upon a train, ca[p]tured some cars, destroyed a brid[ge], burnt a depot and two vessels lo[ade]d with army supplies, shot several tea[ms]ters and soldiers, stampeded a mule tr[ain] and played smash generally, and then [de]liberately passed clear round the rear [of] our army, crossed the Chickahominy [be]low it, and then returned to Richmond [in] safety, were circumstances that ju[stly] alarmed our officers for their base of ope[rat]ions and supplies on the Pamunky Riv[er]. It was seen that the right wing [was d]rawn out too far, that the front was [to]o long, and that it was manifestly imposs[ible] to defend a line of twenty miles in leng[th]. It was exposing the army to the hazard [of] having either flank turned or its cen[tre] pierced by a sudden onset of the rebe[ls] massing their forces on one point of atta[ck]. McClellan's force was not sufficient to p[rot]ect both sides of the Chickahominy, [and] his troops on the north side of that swam[p] stream, were in constant danger of be[ing] attacked, overpowered and crushed, a[nd y]et he was under the necessity of adva[ncin]g on Richmond by this hazardous rou[te]. For some time past the left wing of [the a]rmy has been strengthening itself [by] throwing up strong earthworks in fr[ont], which renders it secure against succe[ssful] assault in that quarter.

There was another objection to [the] grounds occupied by our troops: th[ey c]ould obtain no support from the fleet [in] either the York or James Rivers, and [in] the event of meeting with a defeat th[ey c]ould not take shelter under the guns [of] the war vessels until after a long and p[erh]aps disastrous retreat. It became app[ar]ent that the grounds occupied by our lin[es] were ill chosen, sickly and dangerous. [A c]ouncil of war determined to swing [the r]ight wing across the Chickahominy, a[nd a]bandon the advance on Richmond on th[e n]orth side of that creek, and shift the ba[se] of operations to the James River. For [the] past ten days this purpose has been [in] process of execution. The vast and tempti[ng] army stores, forage and ammunition we[re] quietly gathered up, placed on transpo[rts] and floated down the York to Fortr[ess] Monroe, under convoy of the gunboat[s]. The sick were removed to the same plac[e] and other preliminary preparations we[re] secretly and rapidly made.

The extreme left wing of our army re[st]ed on the White Oak Swamp, which is b[e]tween the Chickahominy and the Jam[es] River, bordering on the former, leaving [a] peninsula of dry land, next the Jame[s], which has been in the possession of [the] rebels. The fight on Wednesday, the 25[th] inst., was a part of plan to master the dif[fi]culties of the situation, and to enable th[e] army to shift the base of operations to [the] James River. The ground won from th[e] enemy and held that day, commands th[e] turning point of the White Oak swamp[, a]nd opened the way for our troops to ta[ke] the dry ground between the swamp and th[e] river, in their march upon Richmon[d].

The rebels seem to have suspected th[at] some strategic maneuver of the "Yankee[s]" was on the tapis, but they could not qui[te] make it out. A Richmond corresponde[nt] of the Grenada *Appeal* writes on the 19th:

"We hear nothing of the Yankee army at all, [ex]cept through the deserters, and from the infor[mation] thus afforded, it seems a matter of g[reat] doubt to determine whether or not McClellan [is] withdrawing his troops, so various and conflicting are the accounts. That transports in considerable numbers, crowded with soldiers did leave West Point four days ago, as stated in my last, [is] certain."

The rebels conjectured that these troo[ps] were going to help either Burnside [or] Banks.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of June 25th says:

"On Monday night signal rockets were frequent[ly] seen to ascend from our extreme left, *importa[nt] [illegible] of future events, and from preparations [illegible] everywhere visible* we were led to suppose that [the tr]ansactions of a momentous character would have transpired yesterday; but despite every conjec[ture] nothing whatever occurred of vital impor[tance]. Sharp skirmishing is of daily occurrence on our extreme left, *but the results have not yet been fully developed*. Several wounded in these affairs have arrived in the city, and report the enemy to be wontedly pugnacious in that direction, although from every indication, we are led to believe that their increasing appetite for slaughter will be more than fully satisfied ere many hours shall have passed over us."

This paragraph from the Richmond pa[per] is quite suggestive. The concludin[g] lines hint at the assault made on our rig[ht] the next day. It is quite probable that th[e] rebel leaders discovered that McClellan was on the eve of withdrawing his righ[t] wing to the opposite side of the Chicka[hominy], for the purpose of massing his army, under the shelter of the fleet, and pressing on Richmond along the James, aided by iron-clad gunboats. To prevent this formidable movement the rebel leaders hurled their whole available force on our right wing.

The accounts given elsewhere describ[e] the desperate nature of the onset, and the bloody reception it met. It was a critic[al] moment for the Potomac army. To fa[ll] back and change front, in the face of [a] pursuing foe, is recognized by militar[y] writers as the crucial test of the braver[y] and discipline of soldiers. But our North[ern] volunteers were equal to the hazardo[us] task, and though hard pressed by the va[st]ly greater force under the rebel Gener[al] Lee, they defended themselves with the[ir] superb artillery, and when the rebels ca[me] too close, hurled them back by charg[es] with the bayonet.

Three eventful days—Thursday, Frid[ay] and Saturday, were occupied in this retr[o]grade movement across the marshy Chick[a]hominy. On Saturday the rebels cease[d] the pursuit and pushed on for Whiteho[use] on the Pamunky, to seize the vast arm[y] stores they expected to find the[re]. But what must have been the[ir] disappointment and mortification th[at] nothing was left behind but a few bales [of] spoiled hay in flames, a lot of store bo[xes] and empty barrels, but not a musket, [a can]non, ounce of ammunition, sick soldier [or] contraband. Every dime's worth had be[en] carried off. But out in the stream we[re] several of our bull dogs, who showed the[ir] teeth and gave the rebel advance g[ood] parting salutes of shell.

The army will now enjoy the power[ful] protection and assistance of the fleet, a[nd] will have but one flank to care for, and th[at] is protected by the Chickahominy swa[mp] and river. The new base of operat[ions] possesses vast advantages over the old o[ne]. The point at which the James River [is] blockaded by sunken vessels, and guard[ed] by Fort Darling, where the Galena a[nd] Monitor were repulsed, is only [illegible] miles below Richmond, and with [the] aid of the army that fort c[an] now be captured and the impedim[ents] cleared out of the river. What is th[ere to] hinder the fleet and army from moving